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Thursday, July 13, 1967
Asadha 22, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

11341

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 13, 1967/Asadha 22,
1889 (Saka)

11342

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): May I make one submission?

Shri Buta Singh: On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: How can a point of order arise in the beginning itself? The hon. Minister is on his legs.

Shri Buta Singh: This question relates to...

Mr. Speaker: I know that. I have called the hon. Minister now.

Shri Buta Singh: This question cannot be answered now...

Mr. Speaker: I know that. Let the hon. Member please sit down. He cannot begin this kind of point of order every day.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I make a submission?

Shri M. R. Masani: I hope you will give me a chance to make an observation on this.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the hon. Minister now. After that, I shall call him.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I make a submission with your permission? This matter is under examination by the PAC. I had intimated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat that the matter was being examined by the PAC. Therefore, if you would permit me, I shall answer. Otherwise, under rule 41, this question cannot be answered here now...

Shri M. R. Masani: There is a rule of the House that the matter which is under discussion by one of the financial committee should not be the subject-matter of a question here. This matter is at present actively before

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large consignment of road rollers manufactured by M/s. Agrind Fabrications Ltd. and ordered by the Director-General Supplies and Disposals, from M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, has not been delivered in time or as per specifications;

(b) if so, the total value of the order;

(c) whether any part of it was paid as advance; and

(d) the action, if any, taken against the defaulting firm?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

the PAC, and in fact, we are drafting our report, and the report will be available before the end of the session. I would, therefore, suggest that this question may not be taken up now.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सहमत हूँ...

Mr. Speaker: There can be no discussion on it now.

Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी विनती सुनिये। 3 अगस्त को इस को रक्खा जाय वरना यह खत्म हो रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: No. Let me see.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। मैं आपनी नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं कह रहा हूँ कि 3 अगस्त को इस को रक्खा जाय पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी की रपट आने के बाद। वरना यह तो खत्म हो जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: I am not promising anything now.

Conditions of Service of Scavengers
+

*1112. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered any assistance to the States and Municipalities and other local authorities who agree to improve the pay-scales of scavengers;

(b) whether Government have advised the State Government to discontinue the practice of carrying of the night soil in baskets and replace it by handcarts, bullock carts or power-driven vehicles; and

(c) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The response has been generally satisfactory.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि राज्यों के डारा जो प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई है वह संतोषजनक है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ममा पट्टल पर विवरण रखेंगे या जबानी बतलायेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों ने उस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का अभिव्यक्त आप को दिया है?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: If the hon. Member wants, I can give the information State-wise.

Andhra Pradesh: The expenditure during the Third Plan period exceeded even the allocation, thus indicating that the schemes have made a good progress in the State.

Assam: The entire Third Plan provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the State for the scheme of eradication of the practice of carrying night soil as headloads has been utilised.

Bihar: The entire Third Plan provision of Rs. 11.08 lakhs was expected to be utilised on the supply of 1240 wheel-barrows.

Gujarat: They have supplied 6513 wheel-barrows.

Kerala: The State Government have reported that the practice of carrying night soil as headloads has been abandoned.

Madhya Pradesh: In some of the municipalities they have already eliminated the practice of carrying night soil as headloads, of course, not in all

the municipalities. During the Third Plan period, the scheme of introduction of wheel-barrows was implemented by 93 municipalities.

Madras: 11,619 wheel-barrows were supplied.

Maharashtra: The State Government have reported that the saturation point has very nearly been reached in respect of this scheme. That means that they do not want any more wheel-barrows.

Mysore: During the Third Plan period, 3071 wheel-barrows and 2389 hand-carts were supplied.

Orissa: We do not have the exact number of wheel-barrows supplied in Orissa, but it is expected that improvement of housing conditions and the transportation of night soil in wheel-barrows has been introduced in a number of municipalities. In some States, the progress is slow. Punjab is one. In Rajasthan and UP, the State Governments have also reported that under the existing bye-laws of the Municipal Boards the carrying of night soil in any manner other than in closed buckets has been prohibited. In West Bengal, during the Third Plan the scheme of eradication of the practice of carrying night soil as headloads was implemented in 11 municipalities of the State...

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: May I suggest that the statement be laid on the Table? It may be useful to Members if that were done.

Mr. Speaker: I wish it had been laid on the Table instead of explaining the position orally State by State in which case the whole of India would have to be covered, taking considerable time.

श्री अच्युतराम: मेहतरों का बेतनमान उठाने के लिए भीर यह माये पर मैला डोने की जो एक खराब प्रथा है उस को खत्म करने के लिए कोई समय निश्चित

किया गया है कि एक साल के अन्दर, दो साल अन्दर केन्द्र शासित इलाकों में भीर राज्यों में यह प्रथा खत्म की जायेगी भीर मेहतरों के बेतनमान में सुधार किया जायेगा ?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: No, Sir. Deadline has not been given. But Government are trying to introduce replacement of the head-load system by allocating money under the Second and Third Plans, and also in 1966-67.

In this connection, I would like to say that there are some customary rights in certain States. It is not so easy to give a deadline because Members may be knowing that in States like Punjab, UP, Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat and also Madhya Pradesh, the customary rights are there, and scavengers themselves do not want a change because they take the customary rights as their property...

Mr. Speaker: They want to carry it on their head and treat it as a right?

श्री अच्युतराम: क्या बात यह कर रहे हैं? कस्टमरी राइट्स, क्या कोई कहेगा कि प्रस्तुत्या रखने का भी हम को अधिकार है? इस देश में प्रजातंत्री संविधान है।

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: Customary right; they treat it as their property right.

Mr. Speaker: Is it suggested that they want to carry it only on their head as a matter of customary right?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: No....

श्री शिवचरण लाल: अच्युत महोदय, मंत्री जी के कथन पर मेरा आप से एक अवस्था का सवाल है।

अच्युत महोदय: कोई अवस्था नहीं है

श्री शिवचरण लाल: मैं मंत्री महोदय से नहीं आप से अवस्था चहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down?

श्री शिवाचरण साल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल से मेरा सम्बन्ध है। मैं भेतरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him.

माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री भृषु तिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब ही नहीं प्रा रहा है। अब इस तरीके का उत्तर आना कि यह कोई बुनियादी अधिकार है क्या यह कोई उत्तर है?

Mr. Speaker: I agree. It is really unfortunate that it is a customary right to carry night soil on the head. He can ask the question again.

श्री भृषु तिमये : श्री प्रशोक मेहता बढ़े हैं तो मैं उन से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या एक, दो साल के अन्दर राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से इस को वह नष्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The Member has asked two questions. The first was, what is being done to improve the wages that are being given to these people. Now, there we are not in a position to assist them at all. What we have said is that the Minimum Wages Act should be applied to these people. Various State Governments have set up some committees to look into this. On the question of wages, the Department of Social Welfare is not in a position to provide any assistance because it is not part of its responsibility.

The other question was: how quickly the changeover will be brought about? Financial assistance and every other inducement is being offered to bring about this changeover. But there is one difficulty. This year, for instance, the allocation to the Department of Social Welfare has been

considerably reduced because of the general stringent budgetary position. Last year we had provided Rs. 33 lakhs and odd thousands for this; this year we have been able to have only Rs. 10 lakhs. It becomes very difficult for me to say how long this particular thing will take, because there are so many competing schemes of social welfare and the limited resources have to be spread over them. We would like to push this forward as fast as we can subject to the availability of resources.

Mr. Speaker: Can you also throw some light on this so-called customary right of carrying it on their head only.

Shri Asoka Mehta: To the best of my knowledge certain people have the customary right, whether they carry it on their own head is their business, but they alone are entitled to carry the nightsoil.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody objects to that.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It has been suggested by these people that this customary right can be extinguished only if necessary compensation is given to them. This is one of the problems which has been brought up time and again, and it is a matter which deserves very careful study.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The purpose of the question was to know to what extent the status of the scavengers has been raised both socially and economically. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government of India made a promise to give some subsidy to the States for constructing houses for the scavengers, whether this has been done or not, and whether it is a fact that all these houses, whether they are being constructed, are being constructed nearer to the place of duty, i.e. nearer the lavatories. This is exactly what has been done in Kanpur, Allahabad and Banaras. I would like to know whe-

ther his attention has been drawn to this, and what amount has been given.

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: It depends on the municipalities, it is not dependent on the Central Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether the Central Government has paid any financial assistance to the State Governments for subsidising the construction of these houses, and if so what amount?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: They have given in the past, but not at the moment.

भी जार्ज फरनेंडीस : इस काम में अब तक एक ही जाति के लोग रहे हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे इसको अपना कस्टमरी राइट समझते हैं। इसको हटा कर और किस्म के लोग भी इस काम में भरती हों, इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल कर कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने के लिए क्या तैयार है ताकि मेहतरों की तनडवाह का और उनके मकानों का जो मसला है वह हल हो और समाज के दूसरे लोगों को भी इस काम में ग्राने का प्रोत्साहन मिले ?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: It is a suggestion for action.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने किसी राज्य सरकार अथवा नगरपालिका को संदेश भेजा है कि मेहतरों की अवस्था ऐसे भी सुधारनी चाहिये ताकि जाति प्रथा का नाश हो और इसके लिए तनडवाएं डाई सौ तीन सौ रुपये तक बढ़ाई जायें ? भगवर ऐसा सुझाव किसी राज्य अथवा नगर पालिका को भेजा है तो उनका क्या जवाब मिला है और उनको कितनी मदद देने के लिये ये तैयार हैं ?

भी अशोक मेहता : पहले भी मैंने बताया है कि जहां तक तनडवाह का सवाल है,

डिपार्टमेंट आफ सोशल बैलफेर का उससे रिस्ता नहीं है। यह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है। लोक संलक गवर्नरमेंट उनके मातहत है। कहां तक इस मामले में वह मदद कर पाएगी इसका जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तनडवाहों की बात तो मैंने एक उदाहरण के तौर पर कह दी है। मेरा मुख्य सवाल तो यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने किसी राज्य अथवा नागरपालिका को यह संदेश भेजा है कि मेहतरों की अवस्था सुधारने का एक उद्देश्य जाति प्रथा का नाश भी होना चाहिये। यह तो इनकी मातहती में आता है। इसका उत्तर तो वह दे सकते हैं, अगर तनडवाहों की बात का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं तो और अगर ऐसा संदेश भेजा है तो क्या जवाब मिला है ?

भी अशोक मेहता : संदेश कोई राज्य सरकारों को जाता है तो किसी स्कीम के बारे में जाता है या उसली बातों के बारे जाता है कि क्या क्या क्या मदद हम कर सकते हैं। जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि हमारी तरफ से कुछ करने की जरूरत है।

Shri Deorao Patil: Has the government accepted the recommendation of the State governments and of the Lokur committees regarding the removal of area restriction and if so when will the Bill be introduced? Because at present the position is that each caste or tribe is considered a scheduled caste or tribe in one part of a state and not in another area causing anomalies and hardship. Therefore, I want to know whether a Bill will be introduced to remove the present area restrictions.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Yes, Sir.

भी अशोक मेहता : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे सिर पर मैला ढोना अपना अधिकार समझते हैं। यह बिल्डुल

मूठ बात है। गरीबी की मजदूरी के कारण ही वे सिर पर मैला ढोते हैं और उनको यह काम करना पड़ता है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों से यह सिफारिश की है कि नगरपालिकाओं, महापालिकाओं और टाउन एरिया के लोहों के अन्तर्भूत जो मेहतर सिर पर कड़ा और मैला ढो कर ले जाते हैं उनकी तनज्ज्वाहें बढ़ाई जाएं? मैं यह भी जाना चाहता हूँ कि इस्पा उनकी तनज्ज्वाहें बढ़ी हैं?

देहातों में गरीब मेहतरों को पानी के लिए दूसरों के प्रासरे साथ लारा दिन पड़े रहना पड़ता है। उनको कुम्हों से पानी नहीं लेने दिया जाता है। न ही उनके रहने के लिए मकान है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

Shrimati Phulrenu Guha: I have already stated that in certain parts the scavengers feel that it is their customary right because they feel that it is a property right. . . (Interruptions.) In the census of India 1961, they have published the customary rights, living and working conditions of the scavengers in November 1966. It has been shown in that report that the customary right of the scavengers is a sort of property right which most of the scavengers have inherited like any other property. Scavengers feel attached to this property. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly read the second part?—the practice of carrying nightsoil in baskets to be replaced by hand carts. The custom may be there. The same man who is carrying it in the head can be asked to carry it in a cart. It does not take away the customary rights.

Shri Asoka Mehta: What my colleague has pointed out is that the

right to carry nightsoil is the customary right but how to carry it is not a customary right...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : राइट टू कर्नी, राइट टू . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have asked the question and he is answering. This type of interruption is not proper.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Therefore, as was pointed out by my colleague it is argued that these people have a customary right. Therefore, if that right has to be extinguished. . . . (Interruptions.) The House must have patience to hear me.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपका प्रधिकार है गुलाम रहने का?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This will go out in the foreign press and the whole country will be looked down upon.

Shri Asoka Mehta: You have asked me a question. If you want I will give my reply. If the hon. Members want to reply to your question, I have no objection. At no stage are we suggesting that to carry the load on their head is the customary right. This is a matter which is to be tackled and it is being tackled. As I pointed out some of the things had been done. There are a number of difficulties and if the House is interested, I shall detail here those difficulties. That is one part of the question. The question of customary right was brought in only to say that the right to remove nightsoil in whatever manner it is done is considered by some people to be a customary right; and this is a matter which I believe one of the committees has looked into and the report of that committee is before the State Governments and before the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री शिव चतुर्थ साल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सवाल हिन्दी में पूछा है और उसका उत्तर किसी दूसरी भाषा में दिया गया है। मैं उसको समझा नहीं हूँ।

Accommodation for Central Government Employees

+

- *1113. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
- Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
- Shri S. C. Samanta:
- Shri A. K. Kisku:
- Shri S. N. Maiti:
- Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shri Meetha Lal:
- Shri Laldhara Kotoki:
- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
- Shri Madhu Limaye:
- Shri M. L. Sondhi:
- Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees who have not been allotted Government accommodation even after putting in more than 10 years continuous service;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to provide them with accommodation;

(d) the average waiting period for the employees for getting entitlement for the normal accommodation; and

(e) whether allotment on the basis of out-of-turn allotment are going to be re-opened again?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1021(i)/67].

(b) Due to shortage of residential accommodation in the general pool, it has not been possible to provide accommodation to a large number of Government employees.

(c) Due to financial stringency, it is not possible to undertake the construction of new residential units on a

large scale. However, construction work on 3612 quarters is in progress and subject to the availability of funds, it is proposed to undertake the construction of another 3324 residential units during the year 1967-68.

The waiting period for getting entitled accommodation from the general pool varies from type to type and from city to city. A statement showing the dates of priority for different types of residences at various stations as on 30th June, 1967 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1021(ii)/67].

(e) Out-of-turn allotments are covered under S.R. 317-B-9 of the Allotment Rules and are made in very deserving cases only.

श्री ओंकार साल वेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया हूँ कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दस साल से अधिक सर्विस करने के बाद भी दिल्ली में मकान उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया है, उन की संख्या 6919 है। दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 55,000 के करीब है, जब कि मंत्री महोदय के अनुसार केवल 3612 क्वार्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इन 55,000 कर्मचारियों को जल्दी से जल्दी मकान उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई है और बेटिंग लिस्ट के अनुसार कौन सी प्रायर्टी डेट के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान दिये जा चुके हैं।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : दस साल से ज्यादा सर्विस करने पर भी जिन गवर्नर्मेंट एम्प्लाईज को अभी तक मकान नहीं मिले हैं उन के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि और कितने कर्मचारियों को मकान दिये जाने की योजना है। जैसा कि जवाब में बताया गया है, दिल्ली में और दिल्ली से बाहर लगभग 3600 नये मकान बन रहे हैं। जहां तक इस सवाल का ताल्कुक है कि दिल्ली में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों

को मकान नहीं मिले हैं, मैं उस के बारे में नोटिस मिलने पर पूरा नम्बर दे सकता हूँ।

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : मैं ने क्या पूछा है और मंत्री महोदय क्या बता रहे हैं। मैं ने यह पूछा है कि बैटिंग लिस्ट के आधार पर कौन सी प्रायर्टी डेट कौन से बरस के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक मकान नहीं दिये गए हैं और मंत्री महोदय उल्टा सीधा जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : अलग अलग शहरों पर अलग अलग टाइप्स के ब्लाटरों के एलाटमेंट के सम्बन्ध में जो पोजीशन है, वह एनेक्शर II में दी गई है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that in Delhi, 6919 employees are not provided with Government accommodation. I would like to know what percentage of employees have been provided with accommodation and what is the provision in the fourth Five Year Plan for the Delhi State.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : परसेटेज के आकड़े इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं। हम ने चौथी फ़ाइव-यीयर प्लान के लिए 54 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि हम को कितने मिल सकते हैं। हम को जो भी रकम मिलेगी, उस के मूताबिक मकान बनाने की जोशिश की जायेगी।

Shri A. K. Kisku: We have just now heard that owing to lack of funds, new houses for accommodation of Government employees could not be constructed. We know that house-rent is being collected from the Central Government employees. May I know what percentage of the amount is being spent on repairs and maintenance and what is being done about the balance of money that is accumulated year after year?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Repairs is quite a different subject. If the hon. Member gives notice, I can supply the figures.

Shri S. N. Maiti: Those Government employees who do not get accommodation are paid some house rent along with their salaries. May I know whether the amount paid to them is sufficient for them to get suitable houses and if not whether steps are being taken to give them sufficient house rent?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Headquarters allowance and house rent allowance are quite different. It is different and it is being given according to the availability of the accommodation.

श्री मधु सिंहये : प्रश्न के अन्तिम हिस्से के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस तरह का एक नियम है, जिस के मातहत मंत्री लोगों को आउट-आफ-टर्ने एलाटमेंट के सम्बन्ध में विशेष या विवेकाधीन अधिकार मिल जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इस तरह के विवेकाधीन अधिकार देने के कारण उन का दुरुपयोग होता है और कई दफ़ा बड़े लोग इस बारे में मंत्रियों को चिट्ठियां लिखते हैं या टेलीफोन करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय "न" कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या उन को स्मरण नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने पिछली लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष का एक पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा था, जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरे क्षेत्र के एक निवासी को आउट-आफ-टर्ने एलाटमेंट कीजिए ? इस लिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस नियम को धूम करने के बारे में सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिस से बड़े लोगों के द्वारा इस आउट-आफ-टर्ने एलाटमेंट का दुरुपयोग न होने पाए।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक आउट-आफ-टर्ने एलाटमेंट का ताल्लुक है, वह रूल्ज के मूताबिक की जाती है। माननीय सदस्य समझ सकते हैं कि दिल्ली में तकरीबन पचास हजार गवर्नर्मेंट एम्प्लाईज हैं और उन सब को हम एकामोडेशन नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन

में से कितने ही आदमियों के केसिज जायज और डिविन्ग हैं। अगर इस रूल को खत्म कर दिया गया, तो उन के साथ अन्याय होगा। एक तो मेडिकल ग्राउंड पर आउट-आफ-टन एलाटमेंट को जाती है दूसरे, अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट सर्वन्ट रिटायर हो जाय या उस की डैच हो जाये, तो उस के बेटे को, अगर वह गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाई हो, आउट-आफ-टन एलाटमेंट का जाती है। इस के अलावा मिनिस्टर्ज के पसंनल स्टाफ को भी जो उन के नजदीक रहना चाहते हैं वह एलाटमेंट को जाता है। इस नियम के दुरुपयोग होने का सवाल नहीं है।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I wish to say by way of preface to my question that the term "Government employees" is a legacy of the imperialist era. In a Welfare State, whether higher officer or lower officer, they should be partners in progress. May I know from the minister, when a new office is brought into being, does not the building of residential accommodation come about *pari passu* with the establishment of the office? Is there any policy decision in this respect?

Shri Iqbal Singh: There is no policy decision in this respect.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I am connected with a few autonomous corporations which build houses for their employees. There the allotment committee does not consist only of the bureaucracy but also of members from the public. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the allotment committee in his Ministry consists only of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Under Secretaries or there are also Members of Parliament, both this House and also Rajya Sabha, who have also been associated with it?

Shri Iqbal Singh: This question relates to allotment of government accommodation to government employees. Allotment of houses by public undertakings is not covered by this.

श्री औंकार साल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली राजधानी में कितने क्वार्टर्स ऐसे बने पड़े हैं जिनमें नल बिजली नहीं लगे हैं? वह कितने टाइम से बने पड़े हैं और कौन कौन सी कंटेंगरी के हैं?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : यह ठीक है कुछ क्वार्टर्स रामकृष्णपुरम् में हैं जो बिलकुल मुकम्मिल हैं लेकिन उन में अभी बिजली बगैरह नहीं लगी है। वह इसलिए नहीं लगी कि बिजली और पानी म्पुनिसिपल कारपोरेशन से बहुत कहने के बावजूद भी वहां पर अभी तक नहीं आ सके। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जिस दिन बिजली और पानी आयेगा उसी दिन क्वार्टर्स एलाट करेंगे।

श्री औंकार साल बेरवा : कितने क्वार्टर्स हैं और कितने समय से पड़े हैं?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : काफी देर से हैं। कुछ क्वार्टर्स मेरे ब्याल से डेढ़ साल से पड़े हैं।

Shri Shradhakar Supakar: May I know if the Government keeps a record of the officers who retire without taking any accommodation at all throughout their life? Secondly, may I know how far it is possible for the Government to give notice to the employees that beyond a certain period they will not be entitled to any accommodation at all so that they may not wait and wait for ever?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Regarding allotment of accommodation to government servants I have given the dates for different cities. Where the government servants have been waiting for a long period, say more than 20 years, we try to build more houses. In Bombay, for example, we are constructing more houses, so that the length of time for which the government servants have been waiting without accommodation may be reduced.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether the Government keeps any record of the government servants

who retire without getting any accommodation at all.

Shri Iqbal Singh: I have no information at present. If the hon. Member gives notice I can collect the information.

Rajasthan Canal

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*1114. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**

Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the work on the Rajasthan canal is not progressing according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the proposals made by him following his recent visit to Jaipur to speed up the work of the Rajasthan Canal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The first stage of the Rajasthan Canal Project is to be completed in the year 1970-71. So far, the progress has been generally in accordance with this programme. In order to adhere to the schedule, the question of providing adequate funds for the project is under consideration.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: May I know how much amount has been spent so far and how much more will be required?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The expenditure up to March, 1967 is Rs. 47 crores and another Rs. 28 crores is required to complete the canal (first phase).

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: What is the agency through which the work is executed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Through different contractors and also departmentally (interruption).

Mr. Speaker: We have covered only two questions so far in 35 minutes. It is not as though we are going very fast. The first question was not answered because the PAC Chairman objected. We have covered only the second and third questions.

Shri Piloo Mody: Let us go faster.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not the number of questions that we cover but the information that we get which is important.

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, I have to call all the names of Members who have tabled the question. There is no question of one being an important Member or anything like that.

श्री शिवानारायण : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है। यह जो क्वेस्चन भवर है उस में एक नाम पहला आप बुला लीजिए उस के बाद जो मेम्बर हाउस में खड़े हों उन में से आप बुलाइए।

Mr. Speaker: Your suggestion is very valuable.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He never takes the pain of asking a question.

श्री शारदानन्द : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस योजना के बनाते समय इस पर कितना रुपया खर्च करने का अनुमान था और आज वह अनुमान दुगुना और तिगुना हो गया है? क्या यह कारण नहीं है कि जिस से इस योजना की प्रगति नहीं हो रही है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The present estimate for the first stage of the Rajasthan Canal is Rs. 75 crores and we are able to work close to this estimate. Rs. 47 crores have been spent so far. The progress of the project is not affected on account of any increase in estimate in this case.

बोधोंकार लाल बोहरा: जैसा कि पिछले दिनों भूतपूर्व वित मंत्री श्री कृष्णमचारी ने इस योजना को केन्द्र के प्रधीन लेने का आश्वासन दिया था और अभी अभी जो बजट माननीय विजली और सिचाई मंत्री ने पेश किया था उस में यह टिप्पणी दी थी कि राजस्थान राज्य की यह योजना लेने के बारे में केन्द्र वड़ी गंभीरता से विचार कर रहा है तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जो इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि क्या केन्द्र इस योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी लेने का विचार कर रहा है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that at one stage there was a proposal to take over the project in the Central sector. But since then, further considerations prevailed and I do not think at the present moment we are thinking of taking over the project by the Centre.

Shri S. Kundu: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that there is imbalance between States and States about the acreage of land under irrigation and the amount of money spent on irrigation projects. What steps will he take to ensure that the regional imbalances are removed?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to Rajasthan Canal.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Since the Rajasthan Canal will be used for irrigation purposes and the fertility of the area has already been proved, in the national interest of increasing food production it is very necessary that this Canal must be taken up as a priority project. May I know the considerations which weighed with the Government in deciding not to take up this project in the Central Sector? Will Government give second thought to it and examine the possibility of including it as a Central project so that the execution of this scheme may be expedited?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is accepted that this is a useful project and fortunate-

ly most of the work of the project has been executed. Another Rs. 28 crores have been sanctioned for this project. That is why I submitted in my answer that full consideration is being given to the finances of this project.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The Minister has stated that there was a proposal to take this up as a Central project but then this idea was dropped. If the State Governments like Rajasthan or Bihar feel that some of the big projects should be taken over by the Central Government, may I know what is the difficulty in taking over such projects by the Centre?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted very often, what is meant by taking over is financial taking over. Otherwise, the engineers employed in this project are very competent people and the progress of the work is quite good. It is mainly a question of finance. What the hon. Members say is that we should find the money for this, not related to the State ceiling. That has been the persistent request from hon. Members from various parts of the House. The Finance Minister is also here and this question is receiving our attention. It will be considered further.

Foreign Banks

*1115. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Banks operating in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the control, if any, the Reserve Bank of India or Government exercise on the working and/or operation of such banks?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1022/67].

(b) In respect of their operations in India, the foreign banks are subject to the control of the Reserve Bank of

India to the same extent as Indian banks.

Shri S. R. Damani: In the last busy season some of the foreign exchange banks borrowed money on call at a very high rate of interest instead of bringing money from their head offices as they used to do in previous years. May I know whether they have adopted this policy due to some Reserve Bank restrictions or due to some other reasons?

Shri K. C. Pant: I have to find out about this specific matter.

Shri Piloo Mody: He is not expected to know about these things.

Shri S. R. Damani: May I know whether the account books of the foreign exchange banks are being inspected as they are being inspected of Indian banks and whether all the rules and regulations applicable to Indian banks are also applied to them; if so, when the last inspection took place?

Shri K. C. Pant: These are foreign banks and not foreign exchange banks. All the rules which apply to Indian banks apply to these banks as well, including detailed inspection of all the banks by the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any restriction regarding the transfer of profit because profit is earned on the capital collected in this country? Is there any restriction to the effect that profit earned by these banks would not be taken away to their head offices in foreign countries and that the profits has to be utilised only in this country?

Shri K. C. Pant: No, Sir.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether these foreign banks have invested money in industries in the country; if so, to what extent have they invested?

Shri K. C. Pant: I would have to find out to what extent they have done so.

Shri Ranga: Are they investing?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : नेशनल एण्ड प्रिन्स-
लेज बैंक ने जिन सुविधाओं तथा विशेषा-
धिकारों के लिये रिजर्व बैंक को आवेदन पत्र
दिया है, क्या सरकार उन को वे सुविधायें
तथा विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करके, ब्रिटिश
इंस्टीच्यूट ग्राफ बैंकसं के निर्णय को भारत
में लागू करना चाहती है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : मुझे हर आवेदन
पत्र का पता नहीं है, पता लगाना पड़ेगा।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It is a very important matter.

Shri K. C. Pant: Even if it is an important matter, I do not know about every application that is made. He has raised a point and I will certainly look into it. If he wants any information, I will furnish it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It is very important. It was published in the London Times.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is certainly an important question but the Reserve Bank has not yet come to the stage when it should make a reference to Government. It has not yet made that reference. Therefore, I do not know about these things. But no special privileges will be given to any bank.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the amount of money that these foreign banks repatriate annually by way of dividend to their respective countries?

Shri K. C. Pant: I can give the figures for profits after tax. In 1961 it was Rs. 1.99 crores; in 1962 it was Rs. 1.71 crores....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Bogus.

Shri K. C. Pant: In 1963 it was Rs. 1.86 crores; in 1964 it was Rs. 2.12

crores and in 1965 it was Rs. 2.08 crores.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Repatriation of profits only through the front door, I suppose.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether these figures which the hon. Minister has placed before the House were supplied by the banks themselves or whether the Reserve Bank supplied these figures?

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: He has said that the Reserve Bank has control over these banks; so, we would like to know as to who supplied these figures.

Shri K. C. Pant: They must have been taken from the balance sheets of the banks. As I said, the Reserve Bank does inspect all these banks.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I know how many branches the foreign banks have been allowed to open here during the last ten years and may I know whether the Government have received any representation from Indian banks?

Shri K. C. Pant: I have already indicated the total number of branches of these banks. I can give him the figures from 1961 onwards. In 1961, the number was 71....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: New branches. You follow my question. You were not allowing them to open branches. Suddenly you changed the policy and now you are allowing them....

Shri K. C. Pant: Does he want to give information or take information?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: He is only giving a misleading answer.

Shri K. C. Pant: It is not misleading. These are the figures. In 1961—71 offices; 1962—82; 1963—86; 1964—

90; 1965—92 and in 1966—118. The details are given in the statement.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : कुछ बिदेशी बैंक भारत में इस प्रकार के भी थे जो भारत विरोधी कार्यालयों में भाग लेते पाये गये, जैसे चाइना बैंक। इन के सम्बन्ध में श्री मोरार जी देसाई, जब पहले वित्त मंत्री थे तथा उस समय से लेकर बीच में जितने वित्त मंत्री थाए, उन सब ने यह ग्राश्वासन दिया था कि इन के सम्बन्ध में जांच हो रही है तथा उनकी रिपोर्ट समय पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चाइना बैंक की रिपोर्ट की घब तक जांच पूरी हो गई है या नहीं, यदि हो गई है, तो सरकार उम्म को कब तक सभा पटल पर रखेगी?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know what the present position is. I shall find it out. I thought the question must have been finished by now. I shall certainly find out what is the present position about it.

Shri C. C. Desai: May I know why the Bank of America has been allowed to open a branch in India when no Indian bank is allowed to function in America?

Shri Morarji Desai: It was allowed to open here because it benefits our economy.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri C. C. Desai: Why not have reciprocity?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How does it benefit our economy? (Interruption).

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शास्त्री जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उम्म प्रश्न को नोटिस समझ कर उस का जवाब आया पुनः देंगे तथा उस रिपोर्ट को आप कब तक मदन के सामने रखेंगे?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that under pressure of public opinion the Government has said, from time to time, that it is examining the idea of social control of banks, whatever that might mean, as differentiated from nationalisation of banks, may I know what particular idea the Government has in view in regard to the position and the status of these foreign banks which are being given, according to the answer given by Mr. Morarji Desai, preferential treatment in regard to their operation in this country when reciprocal advantages are not given to us as in the case of the Bank of America, as Mr. C. C. Desai pointed out?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of any preferential treatment being given to these banks. It is only preferential in the sense in which Mr. C. C. Desai asked. He asked: when we are not allowed to open a branch there, why do we allow them to open a branch here? To that question, I replied that we allowed them to open a branch here because it is beneficial to us. There is no question of any preferential treatment to any banks here. The question as to what should be done about this or what should be the regulations to govern them is also under examination.

Shri Hem Barua: There were some serious allegations made about the involvement of some Indians of a certain political party in the affairs of the Bank of China and then because of the failure on the part of the Government to place the report on the Table of the House which they promised to do on several occasions, that has created an impression in the country that the allegations were false and that some other people, the people other than those again whom the allegations were brought, are involved and, therefore, the Government are fighting shy to place the report on the Table of the House. In view of that, may I know whether the Government have considered the matter and whether they propose to place the report

on the Table of the House as soon as possible?

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall find out and certainly put it here.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister said that the Bank of America is allowed to function here because it benefits us. Now that raises a point in regard to the other question. May we know, if not now at least later let us have the information, how much of foreign capital is being brought over here into this country by these foreign banks which are functioning here and through which they are carrying on this business, or are we to understand that they are placing at our disposal only the expertise in banking and are utilising the Indian money in order to circulate it between debtors and creditors?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say how much of capital they have brought over here and how much of Indian capital is used. But I find from the figures of deposits that more deposits are now being gradually placed with Indian banks than with foreign banks; that also is the position percentage-wise. In this matter I do not have any figures, but certainly we will find out and let the hon. Member know.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know whether it is a fact that the foreign banks offer more liberal terms to depositors, offer more liberal terms to their employees as a result of which a lot of Indian money is being deposited in these banks and a lot of good Indian experts in banking are joining the service of foreign banks, and also whether it is a fact that much of the money that is deposited in these banks is invested by these banks in those concerns which have collaboration with foreign countries and thereby they are in a way helping foreign concerns more than the Indian concerns?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said earlier, the deposits percentage-wise are

now larger in Indian banks than in foreign banks. Therefore, that reply should satisfy the hon. Member that they are not getting any preferential treatment. They are also giving to Indian concerns as well as to concerns which have foreign collaboration.

Shri P. Ramamurti: In view of the fact that more than two years have elapsed since the former Home Minister to the Government of India, who is now sitting there, made the allegation that we, the members of the Communist Party, the Marxists, received money from the Bank of China and in view of the fact that the operations of this Bank have been under investigation for the last five years from 1962, is it not high time that the Government of India placed the report, so that they are able to substantiate the allegation, or otherwise, is not the Government bound to withdraw the allegation?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already replied.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know what part of the profits earned by the foreign banks is allowed to be repatriated to their own country and whether the top management of these foreign banks is managed by Indians or by persons of the country from which they have come?

Shri K. C. Pant: There is no restriction on repatriation of profits. Over the years, the Indianisation of the top personnel in the foreign banks is progressing.

Shri Nath Pai: The Finance Minister stated earlier that the whole question of social control with regard to banks was under consideration. He did not specify, though some members tried to get the information from him, whether the proposed study envisaged the operations of the foreign banks, whether the foreign banks also would be brought under social control. What is the Government's intention with regard to this social control? Is it

limited to Indian banks or is it likely to be applied and extended to foreign banks too?

Shri K. C. Pant: The study covers the foreign banks as well.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that there was not only the political party of that particular description which was involved in this transaction with the Bank of China, but there were also some cultural organisations, some educational organisations and some social welfare organisations, which were associated with the transactions so far as the Bank of China was concerned?

Shri Hem Barua: Some Congressmen were also associated with that Bank.

An hon. Member: It may be Congress or PSP.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, may I ask the Finance Minister whether it is not in the interest of the country and the Parliament that the whole report should be placed on the Table of the House and the House should be given a chance to discuss that report, so that one know which is white and which is black.

Shri K. C. Pant: The answer has been given already.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The hon. Finance Minister has said that the foreign banks are allowed to function here because they would benefit our economy. May I know whether these banks would open business in their own interest or in the interests of India? Which is their primary interest?

Shri K. C. Pant: There is mutuality of interest.

श्री हुकम सब्ब कल्पवाय: क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि जो बिदेशी बैंक हैं इनके द्वारा देश के घन्दर जो पैसा दिया जाता है वर्ष परिवर्तन करने के लिये

या देश के अन्दर देश के खिलाफ कार्य करने के लिये पैसा खर्च किया जाता है? उस बात की क्या सरकार ने खोज की है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंतः जैसा मैंने कहा रिजर्व बैंक इन तमाम बैंकों के कायदों को देखता है और इस तरीके की चीज़ नहीं होने देता जिसका कि जिक अभी माननीय सदस्य ने किया है।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: In view of the fact that there are some indications from the statements of other Ministers that the Government of India are finally waking up to the conception of Asian Common Market or Asian better relations, will the hon. Minister of Finance consider the question of giving some incentives to the Asian countries to set up Asian foreign banks in India?

Shri K. C. Pant: There are some Asian banks among the foreign banks operating here. For instance, there is the Tokyo Bank; there is another Japanese bank also. There are also other Asian banks.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: What further incentives are going to be given?

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बसुः वह ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं कि अफ्रीका आदि देशों में रहने वाले जो लाखों भारतीय हैं वह भारतवर्ष के बैंकों में अपना रुपया न जमा करके इन्हें के बैंकों में जमा करते हैं और क्या सरकार उन कारणों को दूर करके इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था करेगी कि वह अपना करोड़ों रुपया जो आज इन्हें के बैंकों में जमा कर रहे हैं वहां न जमा करके यहां करें ताकि हम को फौरेन एक्सचेज भी मिले?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंतः अफ्रीका में जहां हिन्दुस्तानी बैंकों

की कई शाखाएँ हैं और उन में वह अपना पैसा भी जमा करते हैं।

Shri E. K. Nayanar: In view of the economic crisis in the country, will Government take any steps to nationalise the foreign banks.

There is no reply to my question?

Mr. Speaker: It has been given already.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: That means they are supporting foreign banks.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Banks come within the meaning of industry and also companies. When it comes to the question of foreign industry, when we allow a foreign industry to come in, we insist that the Indian shareholding should be 51 per cent. Such being the case in the case of industry, may I know why in the case of foreign banks also we should not insist that 51 per cent of the capital should be from Indian shareholders?

Shri K. C. Pant: The bank is foreign when it has a majority of foreign shareholding. Obviously, it would not be a foreign bank if the majority shareholding was held by Indians.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Are you going to the next question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: There is no time to answer the next question.

The Question Hour is over.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It is not yet 12 noon.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to see the clock in the House. So, I have a time-piece here on my Table and according to it, it is just past twelve of the clock, and the Question Hour is, therefore, over.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

नवार्जुनसागर बांध

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29. श्री नमू लिम्बे :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज़ :

श्री जें. एच० पटेल :

श्री स० मो० बनवारी :

श्री क० नारायण राव :

श्री तेलेंडी विद्यनाथन :

उर० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री आरम दास :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री स० ब० पाटिल :

नवा निकाई और लिम्बुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आनंद प्रदेश सरकार ने नवार्जुनसागर बांध में एक उमड़ मार्ग (स्प्लिट) तथा 26 रेडियल काटक बनाने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस सुझाव के विरोध में एक पत्र भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The Maharashtra Government have written to the Ministry objecting to this proposal.

(c) The various aspects of the proposal are under examination.

श्री नमू लिम्बे : नवी पानी के बटवारे को लेकर विभिन्न राज्यों में एक असें से अमर्यादे चल रहे हैं। मेरा व्याल है कि जहां तक कृष्णा नदी के पानी का सवाल है मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र का भी इससे सम्बन्ध मात्रा है। नमंदा घाटी का भी सवाल आया है। उस में गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र का सवाल आया। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि संविधान की जो 262 धारा है उसका इस्तेमाल करके क्या आप कोई इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे जिससे प्रान्तीयता और प्रावेशिकता खत्म हो जाए और राष्ट्रीय हित के अनुसार नदी पानी के बटवारे का मामला हमेशा के लिये हल हो जाए?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In India, we have have very many rivers, but there are only very few disputes about them. In fact, at the moment, we have only two cases, the Narmada and the Krishna-Godavari. Under the article mentioned by the hon. Member, we have also passed an enactment called the Inter-State River Disputes Act. But we are not applying that so far in the case of the Krishna-Godavari dispute because we hope that it is much desirable to settle this by negotiation between the parties.

Mr. Speaker: Only day before yesterday we had discussed the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. I allowed three Members each from Maharashtra and Mysore of all parties....

श्री नमू लिम्बे : मैं तो समृद्ध देश की ओर से बोल रहा हूं। मैं किसी प्रान्त की ओर से नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मूँहे किसी प्रान्त से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I am only giving information. I am not stopping him from asking questions. I am only trying to say in advance that we had a discussion about it, and the hon. Minister was kind enough to give all

the participants a delicious dinner also where too they discussed the matter further. After all this, without bringing heat into it, questions may be asked.

श्री मधु सिंहये : मैंने उनका न बाना आया और न मैंने उस बक्त कोई सवाल पूछा था।

कृष्णा के पानी का सवाल है, नर्मदा के पानी का सवाल है। इसमें हजारों करोड़ों रुपये लगाने की बात है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन की सिचाई का इसमें इन्तजाम होने वाला है। आज जब कि अनाज की कमी है और कच्चे माल की कमी है, उसको महेनजर रखते हुए आप जो बातचीत के जरिये इन सवालों को हल करना चाहते हैं, इसमें कितना बिलबंद हो रहा है, क्या यह आप को मालूम है? फिर हम लोग अमरीका की चर्चा करते हैं, स्वेच्छनहर बन्द हो गई है, यह जहाज नहीं आया, वह नहीं आया है, इसकी हम चर्चा करते हैं। इन सबको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो संविधान में और कानून में व्यवस्था है क्या उसका इस्तेमाल इन दो झगड़ों को निवाटाने के लिये आप तत्काल करेंगे ताकि यह झगड़ा हमेशा के लिये खल्म हो जाए और काम चालू हो जाए?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to the Narmada project, it is stated that the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been discussing the subject in a very cordial atmosphere. It is expected they will come to some agreement in the next few months. We have actually been hoping that they will do something about it in August. So I expect that some settlement will be arrived at in the next two or three months.

Shri G. S. Mishra: What is your contribution? Delaying only!

Dr. K. L. Rao: Our contribution is that we gave them some suggestions to settle the dispute about this.

Shri G. S. Mishra: How many years will you require?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the way to put a question, just getting up and saying something.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would not be able to give the details. All that I can say is that the formula has been suggested as the basis of negotiations between the two Chief Ministers. I understand things are going on quite smoothly and as soon as we hear from them, whether they have agreed or not, we will definitely take steps to see that if it is not resolved by negotiations, resort is had to the Inter-State River Disputes Act as the hon. Member has suggested. So far as Krishna-Godavari is concerned, a large number of projects has been sanctioned in all the States. In the case of Narmada, I must accept there is retardation because projects have not been started, but in the case of Krishna-Godavari, a large number of projects has been sanctioned, and if the hon. Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister gives money, it will still take at least another ten years for them to be completed. I mean, even if we find adequate finances, the works sanctioned are so many. I agree we should try to settle this so that we can have a very smooth atmosphere in the country.

Mr. Speaker: There are 15 names here. I am bound to call one by one, but all of them need not necessarily put a question.

श्री रवी राय : असल में कृष्णा के पानी के सिलसिले में झगड़ा 1951 से चला आ रहा है। 1951 में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी। उस में यह हल नहीं हो पाया। फिर 1961 में गुलाटी कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई। उस में

जो फैसला हुआ था उसको महाराष्ट्र सरकार और मैसूर सरकार ने नहीं माना और उस के खिलाफ एतराज किया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रिवर डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है उसके मात्रहूं को खत्म करने की एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बना कर सरकार चलेगी ताकि पानी का ठीक ठीक इस्तेमाल हो सके और उपज बढ़ सके ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not true that the dispute started in 1951. In 1951 there was no dispute at all. The dispute started after the linguistic reorganisation of the States late in 1960. After that, my predecessor Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim made a very earnest effort. It is after that that the Gulati Commission was appointed, and based on that the hon. Minister laid a statement on the floor of the House in March, 1963. After that again the States concerned expressed their dissatisfaction. That is why we are now pursuing it further.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज़ : मैं आप से शुरू में यह कहता चाहता हूं कि नागार्जुन सागर जो डैम है वहां पर जो सरकारी रेस्ट हाउस है, उस डैम को अगर कोई लोक सभा का सदस्य देखने के लिए जाता है और जाकर वहां ठहरता है तो दस रुपये से पंद्रह रुपये रोज उस से लिये जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में आप सरकार को कहें कि लोक सभा के सदस्य वहां जाएं तो यह काम आनंद सरकार न करे क्योंकि आंध्र सरकार को यह शोभा नहीं देता है ।

जो इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है उस में यह स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है :

"If it appears to the Government of any State that a water dispute with the Government of another State has arisen or is likely to arise by reason of the fact that the interests of the State, or of any of the inhabitants there-

of, in the waters of an inter-State river or river valley have been or are likely to be, affected prejudicially...."

यह मांग की जाए सकती है कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्विव्यूनल को बिठाये । आगे चल कर नम्बर चार में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Constitution of Tribunal.— When any request under section 3 is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute and the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute"

क्या किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि आंध्र सरकार से हमारा इस म मले में कोई भी जगड़ा है और क्या यह भी सच्ची मांग की है कि इस के निवारण के लिए द्विव्यूनल कांस्टीट्यूट किया जाए ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी भी यह आशा है कि मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र इन तीनों के बीच यह जो जगड़ा है यह आपसी समझौते के रास्ते से हल हो जायेगा ? अगर ये तीनों चीज हो चुकी हैं और यह भी सावित हो गया है कि समझौते से यह मामला मिटने वाला नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इस कानून के अन्तर्गत तत्काल कर्मिशान बिठाने की घोषणा करेगी ? आध्यक्ष महोदय कानून स्पष्ट कहता है कि गवर्नरमेंट ऐस एप्वाइंट ए द्विव्यूनल । सरकार को इस के अलावा और कोई अधिकार नहीं, यह देता है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: What the hon. Member read also says that the Central Government must be convinced that it is not possible to arrive at a settle-

ment by negotiations. Only then they can go in for the tribunal. The matter is now being discussed at the highest level and every effort is being made in order to arrive at a very good solution by mutual consultation.

Mr. Speaker: The other question about Nagarjunasagar and Members of Parliament staying there.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I agree with the hon. Member that it is not correct to do so; I shall write to them so that it is not done next time the hon. Member goes there.

Shri Muthyal Rao: In Maharashtra, even a Minister has to pay about Rs. 40 per day in Government Guest House.

Shri J. H. Patel: The hon. Minister has been in charge of this portfolio for the last five or six years. He gives water to Andhra Pradesh, but not to Maharashtra or Mysore. In view of the very backward state of irrigation facilities in Mysore State, will the Government of India give special consideration to the claims of Mysore. According to the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, even the Centre is bound to appoint a tribunal, they have not done so. Will the Centre at least now consider the demands of Mysore State and allot more water and stop the second phase of the Nagarjunasagar dam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I may tell the hon. Member that since I assumed office the amount of water allotted to projects in Maharashtra is 161 TMC and for Mysore 130 TMC and for Andhra Pradesh only 7 TMC; it is not even 70 as mistakenly assumed by some people. These figures will convince the hon. Members whether any partiality had been shown in regard to these projects.

Shri J. H. Patel: In 1951 the allocation was 800 TMC for Andhra, 600 TMC for Maharashtra and 400 TMC for Mysore. What about that allocation?

Br. K. L. Rao: That was done by my hon. predecessor, Ibrahim Sahib. That was given on an *ad hoc* basis taking into consideration various aspects that were placed before him. With regard to Mysore, I may also say that out of 600 TMC, the projects sanctioned so far add upto 450 TMC, still short by 150 TMC.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: May I know, when the construction of Nagarjunasagar project was sanctioned by the Government of India, whether these stages were envisaged earlier and whether sanction was not given to the entire construction, though you may call it first, second, third and fourth Stage, whether the totality of the Nagarjunasagar project was envisaged, and if so whether the present objection to the construction of the second phase by Maharashtra or Mysore would be sustained at all in the context of the earlier commitment made to Andhra?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would answer the question rather in a way which will give the whole answer in a direct way, that is to say, that the hon. Ibrahim Sahib said that stage II of the Nagarjunasagar project would be sanctioned only in accordance with the terms that had been laid down. That is, after the possibility of diversion from Godavari, the quantum and the levels will be found out by investigation, and in view of that, the second stage of Nagarjunasagar will not be sanctioned till that condition is satisfied.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Is it a fact (a) that the designs of the Nagarjunasagar dam were drawn in 1954, finalised in 1958 and sanctioned in 1960 and all through the designs were made to maintain a water-level of 590 ft. and even today the same level is sought to be maintained and there is no change in the design sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government, and (b) is it not a fact that 264 TMC of water were specially allocated for the Nagarjunasagar dam to cultivate 22 lakh acres and if the radial gateways

are not put up, you can have water only for 10 lakh acres and not for 22 lakh acres, and therefore, these radial gates are an absolute necessity and they form part of the first stage itself?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the first part of the question, the answer is 'yes'; for the second part also, 'yes'. For the third part of the question, whether the gates are necessary in order to utilise the water—264 TMC—that is a subject which is under consideration and that the second consists only of extension of canals?

ध्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र से नरमदा, कृष्णा, गोदावरी, ताप्ती और महानदी ये जो पांच बड़ी बड़ी नदियां निकलती हैं, उन के होते हुए भी पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में महाराष्ट्र को कोई बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दी जा सकी है और इसी कारण महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की यह बड़ी शिकायत रही है कि बिजली और सिचाई के मामले में ये दोनों प्रदेश अभी तक भूले हैं और इसी कारण महाराष्ट्र ने यह मांग विशेष रूप से नागर्जुन सागर के सम्बन्ध में भेजी है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट की मुद्य रूप से मांगे क्या हैं, उन के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इन दोनों प्रदेशों को कुछ विशेष प्रोजेक्ट देने का विचार है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to power, Maharashtra stands first in the country and Mysore also is fairly comfortable, and with the completion of the Sharavati project, they will be in quite a very good position. With regard to irrigation projects, all the projects for the third Five Year Plan; given by the Maharashtra Government have been sanctioned, and quite a large number of projects have been sanctioned for both Maharashtra and Mysore. The only thing that remains is the question of implementing them as quickly as possible and on implementation, both these States will

be in a much better position from the irrigation point of view.

श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशावाह : मंत्री महोदय ने गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के मुद्य मंत्रियों की चर्चा के आधार पर अगस्त में नरमदा नदी के बारे में समझौता हो जाने की आशा व्यक्त की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर अगस्त में वह समझौता न हो सका, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय सितम्बर में अपनी अध्यक्षता में दोनों मुद्य मंत्रियों की कोई मीटिंग करेंगे या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्याधिकरण स्थापित करेंगे ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already submitted that with the Chief Ministers' report if an agreement is not reached, the steps suggested by the hon. Member could be considered.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, I can admire the insatiable optimism of the hon. Minister. To some of us who had been in contact with him at that time, he had been holding this spacious assurance that he is on the verge of reaching an agreed solution. Mr. Speaker, you will agree that, like the boundary dispute between the States, the water dispute between the States is a festering wound, and we should not allow, I think, an unduly long rope for this. May I, therefore, know from him, in view of the fact that already you have given them a long time to reach a solution and that the process of the solution is vitiated by the parochialism and local politics of some of the leaders of the Congress concerned, whether he will put a time-limit for the process of negotiation? May I know is there a time-limit for the process of negotiation after which the constitutional sanction will be applied? Or, is this process to go on indefinitely till the parochial demands are satisfied?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I agree with him that we should settle this problem as quickly as possible. We would like to put a limit on the length of time, but I am afraid I would not be

able to do it straightaway now. I would have to think over the matter, consult my senior colleagues and see whether something can be done in that direction.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In view of what the hon. member from Maharashtra has said and the minister's reply, I have to say that the minister having been a civil servant for more than 3 decades, is capable of taking an objective view and I, therefore, ask him whether it would be possible to determine the level of the Nagarjunasagar project in harmony with the rights of the States concerned.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The water level is not going to be raised by the gates, because the designed water level will be reached irrespective of the gates. If the gate is not there, the water will go down to the sea. If the gate is there, it cannot hold back all the water, but a portion of it can be held back. The only question we are examining is whether the 264 TMC that has been allotted for the first phase of Nagarjunasagar requires the installation of gates or not. That is the question we are examining first, and whether the gates are to be installed or not will depend on that.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: May I know what is the storage capacity of water sanctioned for Maharashtra and whether they have exceeded the storage limit or not? Secondly, about Nagarjunasagar it was said that they have not yet sanctioned the provision of gates. As an engineer, does he think that it is fit not to provide gates and if gates are not provided, the entire project may be washed away when the flood comes?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the project will be washed away if there are no gates.

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, Sir; it will not be washed away. About the first part of his question, out of 400 TMC allotted, the projects sanctioned so far

for Maharashtra are 367 TMC. They have reached the allotted amount very nearly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the absolutely paramount top priority and urgency of food production being increased, which Nagarjunasagar dam, if the facilities for it are heightened to the maximum extent, can make a large contribution to, may I know why these footling little matters brought up by certain State Governments are being permitted by the Central Government to impede the work and why the minister is taking a kind of apologetic attitude, in regard to expediting the whole process of utilising the Nagarjunasagar dam with the maximum height and facilities to help in the production of foodgrains as a top priority matter?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not only food production; we have got to maintain a smooth atmosphere in the country. We are not increasing the height. It is most important for us to remember that by putting gates, we are not increasing the height of the water, but the water that is going down can be stored in order to facilitate the utilisation of the 264 TMC. That is under consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Annuity Policies of Life Insurance Corporation

- *1116. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Umanath;
Shri B. K. Modak;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether through the process of surrenders of immediate annuity policies of the Life Insurance Corporation in foreign countries, currencies are being taken outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any independent body to audit and check the Life

Insurance Corporation's business and administrative policy and its enforcement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir. Immediate Life Annuity policy is not eligible for surrender.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Accounts of the Corporation are audited by Chartered Accountants who are appointed by the Corporation with previous approval of Central Government. The report of the auditors is laid before both the Houses of Parliament. The report of the actuaries into the financial condition of the business of the Corporation including the valuation of the liabilities of the Corporation is also laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India is also subject to the statutory control of the Controller of Insurance by virtue of various provisions of the Insurance Act having been made applicable to the Corporation.

Drilling in off-shore areas

*1117. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri M. Sudarsanam:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operations in the off-shore areas for petroleum have been successful;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the expenditure so far incurred on the project; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the current year?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question refers

to the drilling operations being carried in the Persian Gulf by the O.N.G.C. in partnership with others. If so, the information asked for cannot be divulged at this stage in terms of the Partnership Agreement between the O.N.G.C. and the other parties.

(c) About Rs. 11 crores.

(d) Rs. 3.05 crores.

Subsidised Industrial Houses

*1118. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers who are keeping subsidised industrial houses in Delhi are being evicted simply because their wage limit has now crossed Rs. 600 p.m.;

(b) if so, the number of such workers and whether it is also a fact that the wage limit from Rs. 350 to 500 was raised to meet the requirements of the Factories Act; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop these evictions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) Yes. All workers who have been allotted houses built under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme have to vacate the houses on crossing the wage limit of Rs. 500 p.m.

(b) Three. It is not correct that the wage limit was raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 to meet the requirements of the Factories Act. This was done to enable the workers who cross the wage limit of Rs. 350 per mensem, to retain the houses till they reach the wage limit of Rs 500 per mensem.

(c) No action is proposed to be taken, because after crossing the wage limit of Rs. 500 per mensem, the worker does not remain eligible to retain the house under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Re-Scheduling of External Debts .

***1119. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 74 on the 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium countries have considered the request of the Indian Government regarding the re-scheduling of India's external debts; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the aid giving countries. However, Canada has announced the cancellation of the repayment of U.S. \$1.2 million due to her in 1967-68 on account of the 1958 Wheat Loan. She has also agreed to postpone to March 31, 1968 the repayments of principal of the order of U.S. \$0.7 million due from India to Canada. U.K. have agreed to relieve India of debt payments of £11.5 million currently due to them. The decision in respect of the other Consortium Countries is not yet known.

U.S. Peace Corps Personnel

***1120. Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambari:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri V. Viswanatha Menon:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision on the withdrawal of U.S. Peace Corps in Kerala on the State Government's request;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether Government propose to frame rules regarding the operation of the U.S. Peace Corps personnel in the various States.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). On the 1st June, 1967 the House was informed in reply to question No. 239 that the Government of Kerala had requested the Government of India to arrange for the withdrawal of 28 U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers working in the field of poultry development as the State Government considered that the services of these volunteers were not very useful. Since then the Kerala Government informed the Government of India that 13 of these volunteers whose period of service terminated in 1967 could continue for their full term and the remaining 15 volunteers whose term expired in July, 1968 need not continue in the State. Of the 13 volunteers mentioned above 12 have already left Kerala after completing their normal term and the thirteenth is due to leave in September, 1967. The Government of India are making suitable arrangements to withdraw the remaining 15 volunteers from the State.

The Govt. of Kerala has also asked for the withdrawal of 22 Peace Corps volunteers working in the field of Rural Public Health. The State Govt. has been informed that these volunteers will in any case leave the State in August, 1967 after completing their normal term.

The Govt. of Kerala has also informed the Govt. of India that 19 Peace Corps volunteers serving in the field of Industries may be permitted to serve their full term of assignment till July, 1968.

(d) The Govt. of India has in consultation with the State Governments laid down certain guide lines for the functioning of Peace Corps volunteers in India. Peace Corps volunteers come in response to requests made by the Govt. of India on

the basis of the requirements of the various State Governments. They normally work for a period of 2 years in technical projects and programmes for which their services are required by the State Governments. Their day to day work is subject to the direct supervision and guidance of Indian officials who also send periodical reports on the work of individual volunteers. They are required to obtain the necessary visa for entry into India and also to register themselves under the Foreigners Registration Act on arrival in India.

Sanitary conditions in South Avenue, New Delhi

***1121. Shri Nitnraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the sanitary and other conditions prevailing in South Avenue M.P. Flats;

(b) whether he is also aware of the condition of outmoded, old and uncomfortable furniture supplied there;

(c) whether he is also aware of the conditions of lawns which at places do not have any grass and the children in that locality have almost no amenities;

(d) whether he is also aware of the indifferent treatment meted to M.P.s. by the Central Public Works Department employees; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) Yes, the conditions are not bad but efforts are continually made to improve them.

(b) The furniture was made some years back to the designs and standards then in vogue. Steps are being taken to replace the old furniture subject to the availability of funds.

(c) The condition of lawns and hedges deteriorates, particularly, in the summer because of the acute shortage of unfiltered water. With

the onset of monsoon, horticultural activities are being intensified and the condition of lawns and hedges will be improved.

Certain amenities for children have already been provided. If these are considered inadequate, the residents' committee should request the House Committees of both the Houses of Parliament to recommend further augmentation.

(d) and (e). If any specific case of indifference or courtesy is brought to the notice of Government, suitable action against the persons concerned will be taken. Steps are being taken to improve the disposal of Members' complaints more expeditiously.

Indian Monetary System

***1122. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian monetary system is still linked with certain amount of compulsory gold reserves;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much gold reserves it had under the Three Plans and how much it would have under the present inflationary situation during the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Reserve Bank of India Act prescribes that the total holdings of gold coin and bullion and foreign securities held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should not be less than Rs. 200 crores and that of this, the value of gold coin and bullion should not be less than Rs. 115 crores.

(b) A certain minimum reserve of gold is considered prudent as a provision for extreme contingencies.

(c) At the beginning of the First Plan, the value of gold coin and bullion held in the Issue Department

of the Reserve Bank was Rs. 40.02 crores soon after the beginning of the Second Plan, it was Rs. 117.76 crores, the increase being due to an increase in the rate at which the gold was valued. At the beginning of the Third Plan, the value was the same and at the beginning of the Fourth Plan it was Rs. 115.89 crores.

On 23rd June, 1967, the value of gold coin and bullion held by the Reserve Bank in its Issue Department was Rs. 115.89 crores.

Role of Private Sector in Developing Countries

*1123. **Shri P. Gopalan:**
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the U.N. Economic and Social Council has recommended increased participation of private sector in development plans of the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Capital Shares

*1124. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri Jajna Datt Sharma:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consent for the issue of capital (other than bonus shares) during the year 1966 showed a decline as compared to 1965;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor and what steps do Government propose to ensure reversal of the trend?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Issue of Capital Shares

It is a fact that the consents granted for the issue of capital (other than bonus) for an amount of Rs. 137.64 crores in the year 1966 showed a decline of Rs. 23.93 crores, as compared to the corresponding figure of Rs. 161.57 crores in the year 1965. It may, however, be stated that the rate of decline in 1966, of Rs. 23.93 crores is less than the decline noticed in 1965 of Rs. 59 crores compared to the still earlier year of 1964. The decline in consents is a part of the general sluggishness in the capital market which has been prevailing in the country since early 1963. This sluggishness is the result of a number of developments dating from 1962 such as the Chinese aggression, the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965, the pause in foreign aid from some sources thereafter, mobilisation of resources for strengthening the defences of the country, the inadequacy of economic growth as a result of adverse weather conditions and related factors and the step up in the general interest rates and the consequential increase in yields from other investments.

2. On the fiscal front, besides the measures taken in the 1966-67 budget, Government have proposed in the 1967-68 Budget certain further measures for a reversal of the declining trend in investment. These are: (i) increase in the exemption limit for levy of surcharge on unearned income from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000; (ii) exemption of dividend income upto Rs. 500 received from Indian companies, from income tax (iii) some minor modifications in respect of the Annuity Deposit Scheme whereby the exemption from making Annuity Deposit has been made applicable to all assessees above the age of 50 years instead of 70 years as hitherto.

3. Government had announced in 1966 certain relaxations in industrial licensing, imports and capital issues control.

4. Government are always keeping the situation under observation to arrest the declining trend in investment. It is hoped that as production revives both in agriculture and industry, both savings and the climate for investment will improve.

Demand for I. T. Clearance Certificates from Contractors

*1125. **Shri P. L. Barupal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the standing orders of Government, it is incumbent on all the Government and semi-Government departments like the Central Purchase Organisation (Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals), Railways, Central Public Works Department and others to demand income-tax Clearance Certificate before any supply order is placed with a contractor;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any information/representation to the effect that the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have placed orders for the supply of tents amounting to several crores of rupees during the last 2-3 years with several big firms in violation of Government's standing orders in this regard; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Such a representation was received but on investigation it was found that the allegations were not well founded.

Off-shore Oil Exploration

*1126. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth Plan oil programme has received a set-back due to the termi-

nation of negotiations with Ashland for off-shore oil exploration in the Gulf of Cambay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been a virtual stagnation in the oil exploration programme for the last four years; and

(c) if so, the steps devised to meet the situation in order to implement the chalked out programme during the current year?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Water from River Dams

*1127. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the various river dams, the farmers find the river water for irrigation too expensive and they do not make use of it;

(b) the unused quantity of water at the various dams in the country and the total area which it could have irrigated; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to persuade the farmers to use all the available water so that the river dams could be fully used?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No; Sir.

(b) There is no water left unused at any of the dam.

(c) To persuade the farmers to use the water quickly, no rates are charged in the first or two years and progressive rates are levied for the succeeding years.

Effect of Suez Canal's closure on Indian Economy

*1128. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the possible impact of the closure of the

Suez Canal, on our economy and foreign trade has been made so far by the Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines, thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following the closure of the Suez Canal, shipments of imported commodities take a somewhat longer time to arrive in India and the freight rates have also gone up. Because of the longer haulage, there is a general shortage of available shipping space. These factors affect all imports, including imports of foodgrains, which normally pass through this route.

Rural Housing Problem

*1129. **Shri K. Lakkappa:**
Shri M. H. Gowda:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of present planning schemes envisaged to complete the Rural Housing Problem in the country;

(b) whether any proposal has been sent by the Government of India to the various States to implement the schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) to (c). It has been estimated that there was a shortage of 627 lakhs of houses (including 527 lakhs of kacha houses) in the rural areas of the country, at the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The problem is, therefore, too vast to be resolved entirely on a Governmental basis. However, to improve housing conditions in rural areas, a "Village Housing Projects Scheme" formulated by this Ministry in 1957, is being implemented through the various State Governments. The

scheme *inter alia* provides for the following:—

- (i) loans to villagers for construction of new houses or improvement of existing houses, to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- per house;
- (ii) 100 per cent Grants to State Governments for provision of—(I) house sites for landless agricultural workers; and (II) streets and drains in selected villages;
- (iii) technical assistance and guidance to villagers and local authorities (including provision of lay-out/plans, designs, specifications etc.) through State Rural Housing Cells, 50 per cent of the cost of pay and allowances of the staff being met from Central Grants.

This is a continuing Scheme. For the present, the scheme is expected to cover the development of about 5000 villages, spread all over the country, progressively. Owing to financial and various other limitations, it has not been possible to enlarge the scope of the Scheme.

क्या सिवाई :

*1131. **श्री प्रकाशनाथ शास्त्री :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री यशवन्त दास :
श्री तिक्क कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों से बाढ़ तथा उसके फलस्वरूप हुई हानि के समाचार आने आरंभ हो गये हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो पिछले शास्त्रमय तथा बाढ़ से हुई हानि को देखते हुए क्या सरकार

ने इस वर्ष सुरक्षा के कोई उपाय किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है और उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिवाई और लिपुल मंडी (आ० कु० ल० राब) (क) अभी तक बाड़ों की रिपोर्ट असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल से मिली है। सूचना मिली है कि असम में तटबंधों में कुछ दरारें आई हैं किन्तु उससे कितनी हानि हुई उसका पता इस समय नहीं लग सकता।

(ख) से (घ). असम, बिहार तथा उत्तरप्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने जिन्हे 1966 में भारी बाड़ों का स.मना करना पड़ा था, तटबंधों को ऊंचा उठाने और मजबूत करने और प्रस्त-क्षेत्रों में नवी नियंत्रण कार्यों और नगर रक्षा नार्यों के निर्माण के लिए कार्यवाही की है। मम्मन किए गये मुद्द्य कार्य ये हैं:—

(1) असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र, बारक और उनकी उपशाखाओं पर तटबंधों को ऊंचा उठाना तथा सुदृढ़ करना।

(2) बिहार में झंगरपुर रेल पुल के प्रति श्रोत कमला बाला तटबंधों को ऊंचा उठाना तथा सुदृढ़ करना और रेल के नीचे धारा प्रवाह में सुधार।

(3) बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर नगर को बचाने के लिए कार्य।

(4) उत्तर प्रदेश में महान गंडक नदी के वर्क्षणी टट पर जलीनी बंध की रक्षा के लिए ठोकरों का निर्माण।

उपर्युक्त तथा अन्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों पर, जिन्हे विभिन्न राज्यों में हाथ में लिया हुआ है, 1966-67 के दौरान

आशायित व्यय लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये है।

Shortage of non-Judicial Stamps in Bihar

*1132. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of the non-judicial stamps of small denomination in Bihar;

(b) whether the Controller of Stamps, Nasik Road is not attending to the repeated requests and reminders from the Board of Revenue, Bihar and from several District authorities e.g., Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Monghyr etc; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation and the reasons for this shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Government has recently received a report from the State Government of Bihar about acute shortage of Non-judicial stamps in the treasuries in that State.

(b) No, Sir. The Controller of Stamps has been complying with the requests for supply of stamps to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the capacity of the Press and the requirements of other States.

(c) Printing of low and high denomination Non-judicial stamps for Bihar State is in progress in the India Security Press on a priority basis to meet the emergent demand placed by the Bihar Government in June, 1967. In addition, it has been suggested to the State Government that the overprinting of the word "Bihar" in the All-India design of the stamp, which is at present in vogue in respect of supplies of stamps to that State, be given up so that diversion of supplies from one State to another can be made. A suggestion has also been

made that special adhesive stamps be used in lieu of Non-judicial stamps.

Fertilizer Plant in Collaboration with International Finance Corporation

*1133. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**

Shri Marandi:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation has agreed to establish a \$82.5 million Fertiliser Plant in India;

(b) if so whether it is to be established and who are the Indian and Foreign entrepreneurs collaborating in the Project;

(c) their respective shares and in what forms the shares regarding the supply of equipment providing of land, its improvement and providing of engineering and technical services will be contributed; and

(d) the other broad details of the Project?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to

(d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. in which the Government at present holds a 17.5 per cent equity interest, have been granted a licence for the establishment of a Fertilizer Factory at Kanpur for the production of 450,000 tonnes of Urea, per annum. The party has entered into an Investment Agreement with the International Finance Corporation on the 26th June, 1967. According to this agreement, the I.F.C. will purchase at par 2,150,000, equity shares of Rs. 10/- each and also offer a loan of Rs. 6.45 crores to the company. These monies will be paid in U.S. dollars and the funds will be utilised for the construction of the fertilizer plant.

A Project Funds Agreement between I.F.C. and I.C.I. (India) Pvt. Ltd. and Indian Explosives Ltd., was entered into on the 26th June, 1967. This agreement constitutes an undertaking by I.C.I. (India) Pvt. Ltd. to provide any additional sum required to complete the project in time in case of over-run.

The cost of the Project will be financed as follows:—

A. Equity Shares.

- (i) By ICI London.
- (ii) By the President of India.
- (iii) By the Public in India.
- (iv) By IFC pursuant to this agreement.

	Foreign	Local	Total
(i) By ICI London.	76,000	—	76,000
(ii) By the President of India.	—	19,000	19,000
(iii) By the Public in India.	—	50,300	50,300
(iv) By IFC pursuant to this agreement.	21,500	—	21,500
	97,500	69,300	166,800

B. Long Term Loan.

- (i) From Indian loan Consortium.
- (ii) Through Suppliers' Credit.
- (iii) By IFC pursuant to the agreement.

(i) From Indian loan Consortium.	—	190,000	190,000
(ii) Through Suppliers' Credit.	79,800	—	79,800
(iii) By IFC pursuant to the agreement.	64,500	—	64,500
	144,300	190,000	334,300

C. Overdraft facilities :

D. Internal Cash Generation :

Total Finance	241,800	376,800	618,600
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It is estimated that the construction of the plant will be completed by December 1969.

International Finance Corporation

*1134. **Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian economist, Shri James M. Raj, has been appointed the Vice-Chairman of the International Finance Corporation;

(b) whether this Corporation provides assistance for the development of private sector in the under-developed countries;

(c) if so, the type of assistance received from this Corporation for the development of private sector in our country;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to utilise the talents of Shri James M. Raj, an economist of international repute;

(e) if not, whether any scheme is under consideration;

(f) the special cooperation which Government expect from Shri James M. Raj in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the International Finance Corporation, which provides assistance for the development of private sector in the under-developed countries; and

(g) whether Government propose to invite him with a view to obtain his cooperation in the development work of private sector in India?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Shri James S. Raj has been appointed the Executive Vice-President of the International Finance Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Several private firms in India have secured financial assistance from the IFC in the form of direct loan and participation in the equity capital totalling \$20.61 million.

(d) to (g). In his present capacity as an Executive Vice-President of the IFC, Shri Raj is expected to fulfil his responsibilities in a manner which the

international character of this institution would require of him. Our relationship with the Corporation and with its Executive Vice-President will be consistent with our position as one of the Members of the Corporation.

New Irrigation Projects in Orissa

*1135. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions with the Orissa Government regarding the new irrigation projects proposed to be undertaken during the current year for quick-yielding results during his visit to Bhubaneshwar;

(b) whether the feasibility of working out a new scheme of irrigation which would irrigate about 70,000 acres of flood affected area in Mahanadi-Chitrotapala—Luna Doab area known as an extension of the present Delta Irrigation Scheme was examined; and

(c) whether this project will be taken up this year and whether the Central Government are providing finance for such a project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has been requested to prepare a project report and an estimate.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in certain Areas of Andhra Pradesh

*1137. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute drinking water scarcity prevailing in nearly 40 villages of Alur Taluk, Kurnool Distt, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any scheme for the supply of drinking water to these villages involving Central assistance has been prepared by the State Government and sent to the Government of India;

(c) whether there has been an inordinate delay in getting the scheme approved and sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(d) whether any representations have been sent to the Prime Minister and Government for the early execution of this scheme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is for the State Government to execute the scheme which has already been approved by the Government of India.

Class II Income Tax Officers' Examination

*1138. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shri K. R. Ganesh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the result of the Income-tax Officers' Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in December, 1966 has not so far been announced;

(b) if so, the reasons for this long delay; and

(c) the time by which the result is likely to be announced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Upper Division Clerk of the Income-tax Department filed a writ in December, 1966 in the High Court at Calcutta against the direct *ad hoc* recruitment to the grade of Income-tax Officer, Class II. The High Court passed an interim order restraining the Union Public Service Commission from publishing the results for recruitment to the post of Income-tax Officer Class II until further orders. The results of the examination which are almost ready with the Commission, cannot be published in view of the order of injunction passed by the High Court.

(c) It is difficult to state when the results will be announced as it depends on the High Court vacating the stay order for which action has been taken.

Advance Insurance Company

*1139. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 610 on the 1st December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Controller of Insurance under section 33 of the Insurance Act into the affairs of the Advance Insurance Company Limited have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the Controller of Insurance; and

(c) the legal proceedings, if any, that Government propose to take against this Insurance Company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of taking any legal action against the company will arise only after the report of investigation is available.

Unit Trust of India

*1140. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Ummanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how does the functioning of the Unit Trust of India compare with other countries;

(b) whether there is any possibility of providing more benefits to the Unit holders materially in the near future;

(c) whether any negotiations are being made or are being considered with

the Life Insurance Corporation to sell units through the Life Insurance Corporation sales organisation;

(d) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has since purchased any unit (from the Unit Trust);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Unit Trust authorities have any proposal under consideration to place proposals before the Life Insurance Corporation to introduce Equity Policies on the basis of units?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) The Unit Trust is modelled broadly on the lines of similar trusts operating in the U.K., but it is not comparable in scale of operation with trusts operating in advanced countries.

(b) and (f). A proposal to introduce a saving-cum-insurance plan is under consideration in consultation with the Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Gujarat

5459. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the Third Plan and the amount spent;

(b) the number of houses built with their location; and

(c) the amount allocated in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Amount allocated was Rs. 283.00 lakhs and the amount spent was Rs. 113.70 lakhs.

(b) During the Third Five Year Plan, the Government of Gujarat built 766 houses. Information regarding their location is not available.

(c) The amount allocated for 1966-67 was Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The amount proposed for allocation in 1967-68 is Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat during 1966-67

5460. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortfall in the assistance given in 1966-67 to the State Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to release the promised amount?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Central assistance released to Gujarat State Government for their Annual Plan of 1966-67, falls short of the Central assistance originally promised by about Rs. 2 crores, mainly on account of anticipated shortfall in their expenditure on Agricultural Programmes.

(b) The payments made so far are provisional in nature. After the figures of actual expenditure are reported and adequate justification furnished for the transfer of outlays from Agricultural Programmes to other sectors of the Plan, for which the Government of India are in correspondence with the State Government, a decision will be taken as to what further amount of Central assistance should be paid.

Success of Loop and Sterilization in Gujarat

5461. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports on the success of Loop and sterilization in certain districts of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the detailed conducts of the programme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the conduct of loop and sterilization programme during 1966-67 district-wise in Gujarat is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1023/67].

Major Irrigation Projects Plan in Gujarat

5462. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the State plan of Gujarat in respect of major irrigation projects have been received by now;

(b) if so, the names and details of such schemes; and

(c) the amount of money allotted to Gujarat in 1967-68 for major and medium irrigation works (scheme-wise)?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1024/67].

(c) The Annual Plan for 1967-68 has yet to be finalised.

Techno-Economic Survey of Gujarat

5463. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techno-economic survey has been carried out for Gujarat;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Techno-Economic Survey for Gujarat has been

carried out by the National Council for Applied Economic Research.

(b) Attention is invited to the report which has been published and is available as a published document.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

5464. श्री ज्ञातो मुन्द्रलाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कितना धन दिया; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा उक्त अवधि में उद्योगों में की स्थापना पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा

समाज-कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) उद्योगों (बड़े, मझेले और छोटे) के लिए राज्य सालाना योजना 1966-67 में 188 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय मंजूर किया गया था। इसके मुकाबिले में ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योगों के लिए लगभग 57 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का नियतन किया गया था। विविध विकास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय द्वारा जो 16.69 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है उसके अन्तर्गत बड़े तथा मझेले उद्योगों के लिए 106 लाख रुपये की समस्त राशि की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय संचालित योजनाओं के लिए 20 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है।

(ख) सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी। सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

काइन तथा सुपर काइन और मोटे कपड़े पर
लगाया गया उत्पादन शुल्क

5465. श्री क० श्रिं भूकरः
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्य यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय
सरकार के कारबाहन विभाग में अनियमित-
ताओं के कारण काइन तथा सुपर काइन कपड़े
पर कम उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया है और
उसके अनुपात में मोटे कपड़े पर अधिक
उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की इस नीति से
आम जनता तथा इन उद्योगों पर बुरा
प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अनियमितता
को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार
क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

उप-प्रबाल भंत्री तथा वित्त भंत्री
(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं
उठते ।

स्वर्णकारों को सहायता

5466. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षवायः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) 2 सितम्बर, 1966 से स्वर्ण
नियंत्रण आदेश तथा स्वर्ण नियंत्रण (चौथा
संबोधन) आदेश के लागू होने के पश्चात
वे विभिन्न राज्यों के गरीब स्वर्णकारों
को, राज्यवार कितनी सहायता दी गई
है ;

(ख) स्वर्णकारों के कितने सम्बन्धी
विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां तथा कितनों
को रोजगार दिया गया ।

(ग) क्या सरकार को मई, 1967
में स्वर्णकार कामगार संघ, इंदौर, मध्य
प्रदेश से कोई प्रत्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रबाल भंत्री तथा वित्त भंत्री
(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (घ).
विभिन्न राज्य तथा संघीय राज्यसेवा की
सरकारों के स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिकारियों
से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और
सभा की बेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) इंदौर के मध्य प्रदेश स्वर्णकार
श्रमिक संघ से एक प्रत्यावेदन जून 1967
प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(घ) इस प्रत्यावेदन पर राज्य
सरकार के साथ परामर्श कर के विचार
किया जा रहा है ।

सरकारी टेलीफोनों का दुरुपयोग

5467. श्री रामचरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समा-
चारपत्र में छपे इस समाचार की
ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
का टेलीफोनों का व्यय 5 लाख रुपये वार्षिक
से बढ़कर 35 लाख रुपये वार्षिक हो गया
है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस व्यय को 5 लाख
रुपये के लगभग सीमित रखने के लिए
सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार
है ?

उप-प्रबाल भंत्री तथा वित्त भंत्री
(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ऐसी
कोई स्प्रिंट सरकार के देखने में नहीं आई
है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मंत्रालयों द्वारा टेलीफोनों पर किया गया व्यय

5468. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा टेलीफोन सेवाओंमें क्या बारे में कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

(ख) गत वर्ष अर्थात् 1965-66 से वह व्यय कितना अधिक है; और

(ग) 1967-68 के लिए बजट में इस मद के अन्तर्गत कितना धन रखा गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराटजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ग). मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की बैज पर रख दी जायगी ।

बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अकाल-सूखा भत्ता

5469. श्री रामाकार्ण शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में सूखे से पीड़ित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को तीन महीने के बेतन की राशि के बराबर अकाल अवधा सूखा भत्ता दिया गया है ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना में सूचना तथा प्रसारण विभाग में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता तक नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विभेद के कारण क्या है और क्या सरकार उनको शीघ्र उक्त भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था करेंगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराटजी बेसाई) : (क) खेसे अकाल अवधा अनावृष्टि सहायता भत्ते के रूप में कोई भत्ता भंजूर नहीं किया गया है। यह अवध्य है कि बहार में अनावृष्टि प्रभावित सबह जिलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अराजप्रवित कर्मचारियों को, तीन महीने का बेतन पेशगी देना भंजूर किया गया है। जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 500 रुपये रखी गई है और उसे 24 समान किस्तों में बसूल किया जायगा ।

(ख) और (ग). सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों से आवश्यक सूचना एकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की बैज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Housing Problem for the Staff of Medical and Central Hospital at Panaji, Goa

5470. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the Government of Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu to provide residential quarters to the staff of the Medical College and Central Hospital at Panaji-Goa, including R.M.O's and Registrars;

(b) whether Government are finalising any scheme to control directly the said Medical College and Central Hospital as is the case of the Hospital at Pondicherry; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the negative, whether Government propose to provide the local Government with a special grant-in-aid to overcome difficulties regarding Housing of staff?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) The construction of some quarters

has already been sanctioned and a long-term building project for the College is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) Expenditure on the Goa Medical College is met out of the budget provision of the Union Territory and the question of giving a grant-in-aid does not arise. As stated in reply to part (a) of the question a long-term project for the College is under consideration.

Leprosy Hospital at Macasana-Goa

5471. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by Government of Union Territory of Goa to provide sufficient funds to the Leprosy Hospital at Macasana-Goa.

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the Hospital authorities in carrying out day-to-day work in view of the limited funds at their disposal; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide for a special grant-in-aid to that Hospital for its efficient working and expansion programme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Sufficient funds are available for the maintenance of the Leprosy Hospital at Macasana-Goa during 1967-68 and no difficulties are being experienced in the day-to-day work of the hospital for want of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan to Amadalavalasa Cooperative Sugar Factory, Andhra Pradesh

5472. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Financial Corporation or the Reserve Bank or any other

public finance institution had advanced any loan to the Amadalavalasa Co-operative sugar Factory, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Factory incurred heavy losses during the Chairmanship of an ex-M.P.; and

(c) if so, whether Government had taken any steps to safeguard its financial advances?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. A loan of Rs. 90 lakhs was granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to the Amadalavalasa Co-operative Agricultural & Industrial Society Limited to finance its scheme of setting up a sugar factory at Amadalavalasa.

(b) The Society is working at a loss even after the expiry in October 1964, of the term of the Board of Directors whose President then was an ex-M.P. However, the Society has so far met its commitments to the Corporation.

(c) The Corporation is seized of the affairs of the Society and is taking steps for improving its working and safeguarding the Corporation's outstanding loan of Rs. 72 lakhs.

विवेशों में परिवार नियोजन का प्रशिक्षण

5473. श्री रमेशन श्रीरमा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में परिवार नियोजन में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को विवेशों में भेजा गया है;

(ख) उन पर कूप कितना बन अध्य कितना कम है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 1965-66 में परिवार नियोजन में उच्च प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए 19 व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में भेजा गया था।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने कोई धन खर्च नहीं किया। उनकी शिक्षा वृत्ति का व्यय फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान/जन परिषद न्यूयार्क, जिन्होंने ये शिक्षा-वृत्तिया प्रदान की थी, विदेशों में वहन किया था।

मंसूर में परिवार नियोजन योजना

5474. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति के लिए मंसूर राज्य को केन्द्र द्वारा धन की कितनी सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले स्वेच्छी संगठनों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) वे संगठन किस किस स्थान पर हैं; और

(घ) उन पर वार्षिक कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 27.97 लाख रुपये, जिनमें 18.64 लाख रुपये वर्ष 1965-66 के लिए प्रस्थायी भुगतान के रूप में और 9.33 लाख रुपये 1964-65 के बकाया प्रदायायी के रूप में हैं।

(ख) स्वैच्छिक संगठन 17
स्थानीय निकाय 2

(ग) जिस-जिस स्थान पर ये संगठन हैं उनके नाम सूची में दिए गए हैं। यो सभा

पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टॉ०—1025/67]

(घ) 1965-66 में उन्हें 5,00,603 रुपये की धन राशि सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में मंजूर की गई थी।

मंसूर में काली नदी परियोजना

5475. श्री राम चन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंसूर सरकार ने काली नदी परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है तथा उसको अनुमोदनार्थ केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेज दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में कब तक कार्य अरम्भ होने की संभावना है तथा इसके पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग) मंसूर सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 1966 में काली नदी बेसिन के विकास के लिए दो वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव भेजे थे, जिनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

(1) “नागझड़ी” स्कीम, जिसमें प्रारम्भ में 148 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमित लागत पर दो बिजली घरों की स्थापना परिकल्पित हैं; इनकी कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 942 मैगावाट होगी और ये प्रतिवर्ष 47830.5 लाख यूनिट बिजली उत्पन्न करेंगे। अन्ततः लगभग 67000 लाख यूनिट की कुल

उत्पत्ति की क्षमता वाले छ: और बिजली बरों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है।

(2) "कदरा" स्कीम, जिसमें प्रारम्भ में 183.6 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमित लागत पर तीन बिजली बरों की स्थापना परिकल्पित है; इनसे प्रतिवर्ष 52180 लाख यूनिट बिजली उन्पन्न होगी और इनकी कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 982 मैगावाट होगी। अन्ततः 4 और बिजली बरों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है, जिससे कि सातों बिजली बरों की क्षमता लगभग 69400 लाख यूनिट तक बढ़ जाए।

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा की गई प्रस्तावों की जांच के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे परियोजना की क्रियान्विति का निर्णय लेने से पहले इन पर और अधिक अनुसंधान और अध्ययन करें।

महाराष्ट्र में आदिम जातियों लोगों को स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ

5476. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने निर्धारित क्षेत्रों से बाहर रहने वाले आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने का निर्णय किया है और क्या य छात्रवृत्तियाँ 1 जनवरी, 1966 से आरम्भ होने वाले शिक्षा वर्ष से दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह छात्रवृत्तियाँ कितने छात्रों को दी गई थीं तथा कुल कितनी रकम दी गई थीं;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी रकम दी थी; और

(घ) यदि केन्द्र ने कोई रकम नहीं दी है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती फूलेण्य गुह) : (क) तथा (ख) ज्ञात हुआ है कि निर्धारित क्षेत्रों से बाहर रहने वाले आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपने गैर-योजना बजट में से वर्ष 1966 से मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ (जो स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिये भी हैं) दे रही हैं। ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियाँ पाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या तथा उन पर हुए कुल खर्च के बारे में भारत सरकार के पास तैयार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सहायता केवल उन्हीं आदिम जातियों को मिल सकती है जिन्हें कानून द्वारा अनुमूलित आदिम जातियों के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है।

महाराष्ट्र में मेडिकल कालेज

5477. श्री देवराव पाटिल : श्री राठोड़ो भज्जारे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रवधि के दौरान चार मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के लिये केन्द्र को योजना प्रस्तुत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा ये कालेज कहाँ पर खोले जायेंगे तथा ऐसे प्रत्येक मेडिकल कालेज का व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री वीचति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) श्रीराठोड़ा भज्जारे : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चौथी योजना की प्रवधि में मूलरूप से इस राज्य में तीन नये मेडिकल कालिज खोलने का प्रस्ताव किया था परन्तु

योजना आयोग के स्वास्थ्य विषयक कार्य-कारी दल ने इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना। इसके बाद कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

महाराष्ट्र में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

5478. श्री वेवराव पाटिलः
श्री राठोड़ भवडारे :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में महाराष्ट्र की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिये वित्तने नये कार्यक्रम बनाये गये तथा प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा क्या है; और

(ख) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कितना धन दिया गया?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) तथा (ख) . चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कब तक अनित्य रूप नहीं दिया गया है। 1966-67 तथा चालू वर्षों में राज्य क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत कोई नया कार्यक्रम नहीं रखा गया है।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत भंगियों की सहकारिताओं के लिये एक नई स्कीम शामिल की गई है। 1966-67 में 3.90 लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की गई थी। भंगियों की सहकारी समितियां बज्रत को बढ़ावा देगी तथा उधार, उपकार्य बद्दुओं तथा नोकरी संबंधी प्रावश्यकताएं पूरी करेंगी।

अधिक भारतीय सांख्य सेवा संघ

5479. श्री शम सेवक यात्रवालः
श्री शोभा भवडारे :

श्री रंजि रायः

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिकल भारतीय मानव संघ की सरकार ने अब तक कुल कितना दान दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकल भारतीय मानव संघ के लगभग सभी कार्यकर्ता एक ही परिवार के दस्य हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस संघ का विदेशी दूतावासों से भी सम्पर्क है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Medical Colleges in Gujarat State

5480. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to establish new medical colleges during the Fourth Plan in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhay): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to start a new medical college in Gujarat during the Fourth Plan. Some preliminary action towards the opening of a new medical college during the Fifth Plan may, however, be taken.

Loop and Vasectomy Operations in Goa

5481. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the community-wise number of vasectomy operations effected in Goa

during March, 1966 to April, 1967 and April, 1967 to June, 1967;

(b) the community-wise number of women who availed themselves of the Government facilities regarding "Loop";

(c) whether Government are aware of refusal by Roman Catholic Doctors in Government and Semi-Government hospitals in Goa, to perform vasectomy operations on religious grounds; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to minimise the inconvenience caused by Catholic doctors which has been instrumental in limiting the success of Family Planning in Goa?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

नई विल्सो में रामकृष्णपुरम में
आली सरकारी क्वार्टर

5482. श्री जगद्वाप राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायाय :
श्री राम सिंह अध्यरक्षाल :
श्री म० ला० सोंधी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंदी
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामकृष्णपुरम में इस समय
आली पड़े हुए क्वार्टरों की संख्या कितनी
है;

(ख) वे क्वार्टर कब बनाए गये थे;

(ग) ये क्वार्टर अलाट न किये जाने
के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि सद्कार्य कर्म-
चारियों को क्वार्टर न भिल्हने के कारण बहुत
कठिनाई पेश आ रही है; और

(घ) इन क्वार्टरों को कब भिल्हा
किया जायेगा?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंदीलाल
में उपर्युक्ती(ली इक्वाल सिंह) : (क) वे
(ग) रामकृष्णपुरम में निम्नांकित श्रेणियों
के क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं :—

टाइप	मकानों की संख्या
II	736
III	28
IV	60

परिसरों में अभी तक बिल्ली तथा
पाली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है बगैर
इन सेवाओं के इन क्वार्टरों को सरकारी कर्म-
चारियों को आवंटित करने का प्रयत्न ही
नहीं उठता।

(ब) जैसे ही इन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था
हो जायेगी, इन क्वार्टरों को संपदा निदेशालय के द्वारा आवंटित कर दिया जायेगा।

मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन पर गांजा भिल्हना

5483. श्री राम सिंह अध्यरक्षाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी
1967 के दूसरे सप्ताह में मुजफ्फरपुर
रेलवे स्टेशन पर मुलिस ने 60,000 इंप्ये
के मूल्य का 6 मन नेपाली गांजा पकड़ा
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितने
व्यक्ति शामिल थे तथा उनके विवर क्या
कार्यवाही की गई थी?

उप-व्रक्तव्य मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री
(श्री भीरोसंगी ईतरही) : (क) भीर (ख):
सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है भीर तथा की
मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

कुएं खोदने के लिये मशीनों का आयात

5484. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम बन्द कद्यवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 150 फुट गहरे छिद्र करने के लिये जिससे पीने के पानी के कुएं कुछ ही घंटों में खोदे जा सकते हैं, सरकारी लेव के संगठनों के लिये मशीनों का आयात किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1966-67 में कितनी मशीनों का आयात किया गया, और

(ग) उनके आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): भारत सरकार ने ऐसी किसी मशीन का आयात नहीं किया है। सलाह मशिनिरा करने पर राज्य सरकारों ने भी सूचित किया है कि 1966-67 में किसी ऐसी कुएं खोदने वाली मशीन का आयात नहीं किया गया जिस पर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई हो। फिर भी यूनिसेफ तथा एक्शन फार फूड प्राइवेन संगठन (एप्परो) जैसी कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों तथा स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं ने शक्तिशाली ट्रिलिंग रिज आयात किये हैं, जो कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में काम में लाये जा रहे हैं। इन रिज की आयात में भारत सरकार को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं करनी पड़ी।

जल प्रदाय उपक्रम विस्तीर्ण के कर्मचारी

5485. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम बन्द कद्यवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जलप्रदाय उपक्रम, दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों ने उसके अध्यक्ष द्वारा की गई नियुक्तियों, पदोन्नतियों और तबादलों के विरोध में हड्डताल करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अध्यक्ष ने कुछ कर्मचारियों के पक्ष में भेदभाव किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच करने के लिये कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त की है और यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बहु जाते में डाली गई आयकर की बकाया रकम

5486. श्री कंशर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चार वर्षों में कुछ कम्पनियों, कम्भों तथा व्यक्तियों द्वारा पूछक पूछक देय एक लाख रुपये या उससे अधिक की आय कर की बकाया रकम बहु जाते में डाली गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन लोगों ने अपनी ग्रास्तियां अपने सम्बन्धियों के नाम दिखाई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यक्तियों द्वारा बकाया राशि न देने पर भी उसकी वसूली के लिये उन के विश्वद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (जी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). आयकर की किसी भी मांग को बढ़े खाते में ढालने से पहले यह भली भांति निश्चित करने के लिये वह जांच अवश्य ही की जाती है कि बाकीदार के पास बेनामीदारों के पास से, चाहे वे बेनामीदार रिस्टेदार हों अथवा नहीं, कोई ऐसी परिसम्पत्ति है या नहीं जिससे आयकर की रकम वसूल की जा सके। कुछ मामलों में निधारिति के रिस्टेदारों के नाम परिसम्पत्ति पाई गई तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उचित जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) जी, नहीं। जिन मामलों में आवश्यक समझा गया, उन में विविध दण्ड-विधान की कार्यवाही की गई है।

Drivers in Hospitals and Medical Colleges

5487. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drivers in Hospital and Medical Colleges in Delhi under Central Government's control have to drive heavy buses and a variety of vehicles;

(b) if so, the reason why such drivers are not given the pay-scale of

Rs. 110-180 which is given to the drivers of the Ministry;

(c) the number of such drivers in Delhi who have been excluded from this benefit; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). There are three hospitals under the control of the Central Government in Delhi. In the Safdarjang Hospital there is one heavy duty vehicle and the driver draws pay in the scale of Rs. 110-180 applicable to drivers of heavy vehicles. There is no heavy duty vehicle in the Willingdon Hospital. As regards the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, there are eight vehicles including three heavy duty vehicles. All these drivers draw pay in the scale of Rs. 110-139 applicable to drivers of light duty vehicles. The proposal to upgrade the drivers of the three heavy duty vehicles could not be pursued because of a ban on revision of pay scales.

Pensionary benefits to the staff of Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

5488. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the doctors of the Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi, are under Central Government and pension, etc. is granted to them at their retirement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Class III & IV employees of the said hospital are excluded from the benefits given to the doctors and pension is not granted to them at their retirement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Only those doctors who are borne on the Central Health Service cadre, are Central Government employees and are entitled to pension and other retirement benefits as admissible to such employees. The others get the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund in lieu of pension according to the Rules of the College.

(b) to (d). Class III and IV employees like the non C.H.S. doctors are governed by the Rules of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital. They also enjoy the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund in lieu of pension.

मैसर्सं ऑरियन्टल ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन

**5489. श्री हुकम चन्द्र काल्याय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री 23 मार्च, 1967 के अताराकिंतं प्रेसन संख्या 26 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्सं ऑरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई के जांच कार्य में विलम्ब किया जा स्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसको पूरा करने में कितना समय संगगे की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

उत्तर-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारंगी वेसाई) : (क) नहीं, नहीं।

(ख) इस मामले में सूक्ष्म जांच पढ़ताल करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसमें समय संगेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्रस्तावों में ड्राइवरों के बेतनमान

5490. श्री हुकम चन्द्र काल्याय :
श्री जगभरात राव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी प्रस्तावों में 60-75 रुपये के बेतन क्रम में सेना के कितने भूतपूर्व ड्राइवर हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ड्राइवरों का बेतनक्रम 100-180 रुपये है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें नया बेतन क्रम न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्वेता चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) वहां सेना के दो भूतपूर्व चालक हैं—एक विलिंगडन में तथा एक सफदरजंग प्रस्ताव में।

(ख) वहां पर दो बेतनमान हैं—नामतः 110-139 रुपये तथा 110-180 रुपये। पहला हल्की गाड़ियों के चालकों के लिये तथा दूसरा भारी गाड़ियों के चालकों के लिये।

(ग) ऐसे भूतपूर्व सैनिक का बेतन, जो कि 1-7-1959 से पहिले सिविल सर्विस में सम्मिलित हो गया हो, केन्द्रीय सिविल सर्विस (बेतन संशोधन) नियम, 1960 के अधीन विनियमित किया जाता है।

संशोधित बेतनमानों का लाभ सुपूर्ण एनुएशन या रिटायरिंग पेंशन पर सेवानिवृत्त होकर पुनर्नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों को इन नियमों के अनुसार नहीं दिया जाता तथापि यदि कोई भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारी समय पूर्व रिटायर हुआ हो अथवा सेवानिवृत्त किया गया हो तो उसे संशोधित

मामलों का लाभ विद्या जा सकता है। विलिंग-डून अस्पताल में कोम करने वाला ड्राइवर संशोधित वेतनमाम पाने का हकदार नहीं है जबकि सफदरजंग अस्पताल के ड्राइवर का मामला विचाराधीन है।

मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स

5491. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय :
श्री राम सिंह अवरबाल :

क्या वित मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 196 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स द्वारा आयकर न दिये जाने के मामले में की जा रही जांच में विलम्ब हो रहा है, क्योंकि उस फर्म के साथ कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों की सांठ गांठ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी प्रकार मैसर्स ग्रोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई के हिसाब किताब की जांच पड़ताल में विलम्ब होने में भी कुछ अधिकारियों का हाथ है; और

(ग) यदि इस बीच जांच पूरी हो चुकी है, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा वित मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) पूछताल की कार्यवाही भवी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

मैसर्स ग्रोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

5492. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पाय :
श्री राम सिंह अवरबाल :

क्या वित मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 197 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ग्रोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स कारपोरेशन, उटकमण्ड से लिये गये दो टेक्नों में कमयि गये लाभ के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं भीर इसके कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

उप-प्रबाल मंत्री तथा वित मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सूक्ष्म तथा विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल में समय अवश्य ही लगता है। जांच पड़ताल यथासम्बव शीघ्र ही पूरी करने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

Asian Development Bank

5493. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of the utilisation of the Asian Development Bank Funds have been worked out; and

(b) if so, whether those funds will be allotted project-wise?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

Desai): (a) and (b). The Asian Development Bank has not yet finalised the guidelines along which its operations will be conducted. Consequently there has yet been no marking out of its funds. The funds, when available for utilisation, will be allocated for specific projects and for technical assistance purposes.

Implementation of Projects

5494. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions that in future projects where the revised estimates exceed the original estimates beyond a prescribed percentage, the work should normally be proceeded with only after getting their approval; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Instructions already exist permitting administrative Ministries to sanction excess over original estimates upto 10 per cent or Rs. one crore whichever is less, where the Ministry is satisfied about the special circumstances justifying the excess (vide item 7(ii) of Appendix I to the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 10 (4)-E (Coord) 62, dated the 1st June, 1962). The approval of the Finance Ministry is necessary in other cases where the excess over the original approved estimates exceed the above limits or where a substantial alteration in the scope of the scheme as accepted earlier by the Ministry of Finance is involved.

(b) The Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum of 1st June, 1962, is reproduced in Part II to the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958 (Third Edition), copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Cumulative Deposit Scheme of Post Offices

5495. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the fact that Cumulative Deposit Schemes of Post Offices are less remunerative than those sponsored by the Indian Banks;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for that; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to change the scheme so as to make it as profitable as recurring deposit accounts of Indian banks?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme and the Recurring Deposit Schemes of Commercial Banks are not comparable. Interest on the Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit accounts, unlike that on the Recurring Deposit accounts of the Commercial Banks, is free from income tax and deposits in 10 and 15 years Cumulative Time Deposit accounts also count towards permissible deductions from income in computing the total taxable income. Facilities of withdrawal upto a limited extent of deposits in Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, at an effectively low rate of interest, are also available. In the circumstances, the Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme fulfil a somewhat different function and cannot be said, particularly in the case of income-tax payers, to be less attractive than the Recurring Deposit Schemes of Commercial Banks.

Examination of Planning Commission by Staff Inspection Unit

5496. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has examined both the Administrative and Technical Wings of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Staff Inspection Unit examined only the Administration and house-keeping Sections in the Planning Commission including the Committee on Plan Projects and the Programme Evaluation Organisation.

(b) The total number of posts covered by the study was 254, out of which, 83 posts were declared surplus to requirements in agreement with the officers concerned.

Public Undertakings in Haryana in the Fourth Plan

5497. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major public sector undertaking is being proposed to be established in Haryana during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister for Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The only Central public sector project proposed to be established in Haryana during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is the expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools Project, Pinjore.

Excise Duty on Sugar

5498. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar producers have urged Government for reduction in excise duty on sugar; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have considered the matter but have not found it possible to reduce the Central Excise duty on sugar.

Aid to States for Slum Clearance Scheme

5499. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether some financial aid is being given to the various States in respect of slum clearance scheme; and

(b) if so, the total financial aid given to each State in 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving this information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1026/67].

Houses in Industrial Cities

5500. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more houses are to be constructed in industrial cities like Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Madras, Indore and other cities for the workers with the help of the Central aid; and

(b) if so, the total amount of subsidy proposed to be sanctioned, State-wise during the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme can be built by the following agencies who get Central financial assistance according to the scales noted against them:

Agency	Loan	Subsidy
(1) State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Municipal Bodies . . .	50%	50%
(2) Registered Co-operative Societies of eligible workers . . .	65%	25%
(3) Industrial Employers . . .	50%	25%

These agencies formulate projects for construction of houses for industrial workers after assessing the housing requirements in different areas and then submit them to the State Governments for sanction. The State Governments are competent to sanction the projects formulated by them or by other construction agencies in their States. The Central financial assistance is released to the State Governments every year on the above mentioned basis and taking into consideration the expenditure incurred by them.

Tentative allocation for the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for the Fourth Plan is Rs. 34.00 crores, 50 per cent of which will be loan and 50 per cent will be subsidy.

Removal of Statute of King George V near India Gate

5501. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Bamerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the statue of King George V near India Gate in front of the Rashtrapati Bhawan;

(b) whether they also propose to remove the portraits of the British Viceroys from the Rashtrapati Bhawan; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Not at present.

(b) This matter has not so far been considered by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

बाधाओं का विश्लेषण

5502. श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को डा० विक्रम साराभाई द्वारा 9 अप्रैल, 1967 को श्रीदांगिक प्रबन्ध संस्थान में दिये गये दीक्षान्त मारण के बारे में जानकारी है, जिसमें उन्होंने विकास और प्रगति के मार्ग में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं का उल्लेख किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विश्लेषण तथा मुझबों का अंदरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने उन पर विचार किया है ?

योजना, सेटोलियम और रक्षायन तथा समाज कस्थाय मन्त्री (श्री अवारक नेहरा) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(क) मायण की प्रति संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) सुझावों की जांच की जा रही है।

Lift Channel from Rajasthan Canal

5503. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work on Lift Channel from Birdhwal to Lunkaransar (first phase) taking off from Rajasthan Canal is proposed to be taken in hand; and

(b) at what stage the proposals for the second phase of the above said lift channel stand?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Estimates of the lift channel to Lunkaransar and Bikaner for mile 48 are under preparation and work will be taken up after their approval.

The question of extending the lift channel beyond Lunkaransar and Bikaner is under investigation.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

5504. श्री अंशोकार सिंह:
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण:

क्या सरकार कल्याण मन्त्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के भ्रताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 220 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अधिक्रिय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिये नियत राशि को पूरी तरह बढ़ने करने के कारण का पता लगा लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बताये गये कारणों पर विचार करते हुये भविष्य में इस प्रयोजन के लिये नियत धन का पूरी तरह उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) हां।

(ख) एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में तथा एक योजना से दूसरी योजना में कारणों की सिद्धता है। तो भी, कमियों के साधारणतया मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) आपात के दौरान मुरक्का की आवश्यकताओं पर निषियां लगाना।

(2) राज्य योजना की क्षतिपूर्ति स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर का अंशदान न दे सकना।

(3) योजनाओं में रखी गई व्यवस्थाओं का पूरा उपयोग प्रार्थिक स्थिति में विशेषतया राज्यों में साधनों की स्थिति में, सुधार, पर मुख्यतया निर्भर करता है। तो भी, चाल वर्ष से राज्य योजनाओं की स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की भावा 50 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 60 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

Ayurvedic College in South India

5505. Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri Dattatraya Kunte:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Ayurvedic College in South India;

(b) if so, when and where;

(c) whether research facilities will also be available in the Institute; and

(d) whether Government have come to a firm conclusion about the system to be followed in imparting Ayurvedic education?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The Government of India have no proposal to set up an undergraduate Ayurvedic College in South India. However, a project regarding post-graduate education and research in Kaya chikitsa at Trivandrum is under examination.

(d) The Government of India's view is that education in Ayurveda should be imparted on 'Shuddha' lines but the discretion in the matter has been left to the State Governments.

गर्भ निरोधक बस्तुएं

5506. श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री अ० कु० किल्कु :

श्री श० ना० माइती :

श्री त्रिविद कुमार चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल तिहू :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों को लूप से अधिक कारगर समझती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निष्कर्ष किस अधार पर निकाला गया है; और

(ग) लूप के बजाये इन गोलियों का उपयोग करने पर प्रति व्यक्ति कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ता है तथा इस व्यय के लिये राज-सहायता देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) प्रभाव

श्रीराम्भ शिकायतों इत्यादि को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में फिल्हाल प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले मन्य साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए गोलियों को परीक्षणात्मक अधार पर और सीमित रूप में अपनाने के प्रश्न पर भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् और मन्त्रालय की तकनीकी समिति के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) श्रीराम्भ (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Rabindra Rangshala in Delhi

5507. **Shri K. M. Abraham:**

Shri Umanath:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work of Rabindra Rangshala an Open Air Theatre in Delhi;

(b) when the construction work started and the total amount spent so far; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The work on construction of Rabindra Rangshala was commenced in March, 1961 under the auspices of the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee. An expenditure of Rs. 35.89 lakhs was incurred by the Committee by the 31st March, 1967 and the Auditorium and Stage block completed. Government took over the Rangshala on the 1st April, 1967, and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs to complete the remaining items of work. The entire work is expected to be completed by February 1968.

Self-Sufficiency in Anti-biotics and other vital Drugs

5508. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that near self-sufficiency has been achieved in respect of several anti-biotics and other vital drugs;

(b) if so, the names of such anti-biotics and drugs;

(c) the extent to which the bulk imports of such anti-biotics and drugs has been reduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1027/67].

(c) The following drugs showed a decline in imports during 1966-67 (April-February) as compared to 1965-66.

Name of item	Extent of reduction in Kgs.
Strep amycin	36300.75
Sulpha Drugs	78595.46
Vitamin B-1	19000.38
Vitamin B-12	174.00
Asprin	1590.00
Phenacetin	56729.30
Tolbutamide	731.40
Insulin	481.416
Prednisolone	1.70
Caffeine	43695.00
Thiacetazone	135.00

Shyness of Capital

5509. Shri S. B. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken about the extent of shyness of capital in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Although no special study as such has been made of extent of shyness of capital in the country, it is known that investor interest in the equity capital market has suffered a setback in recent years as a result of a number of developments such as the Chinese aggression, Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 and the pause in foreign aid from some sources thereafter, the low income growth affecting savings, and the step up in the structure of interest rates over the last five years.

मिवानी की एक सूती कपड़ा मिल द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवर्जन

5510. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिवानी की एक सूती कपड़ा मिल ने साढ़े चार मीटर की सम्बाइ धोतियों के स्वान पर सबा तीन मीटर सम्बाइ की धोतियां बुना कर 2 लाख रुपये के उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवर्जन किया; भीर

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस मिल का नाम क्या है तथा इसके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री बोरारबी बेसाई): (क) तथा (ब). मिवानी की किसी ऐसी सूती कपड़ा मिल का कोई जामला नोटिस में नहीं प्राप्त है जिसने 4½ मीटर सम्बी धोतियों की बजाय 3½ मीटर सम्बी धोतियों का उत्पादन करके 2 लाख रुपये के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवर्जन किया हो। लेकिन इस समय एक ऐसे जामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है जिसमें टेक्स-टॉर्टिल मिल मिवानी की उद्योग-विज्ञान संस्था के खिलाफ, प्रब्लम बातों के साथ-साथ, यह पारोप है कि उसने निर्बासित लम्बाइ की जरेला कम लम्बाइ की साड़ियां निर्मित की हैं तथा

उन पर देय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवांचन किया है। मामले की सावधानी से जांच-पढ़ताल की जा रही है और उससे जो भी निष्कर्ष निकलेगा उसके अनुसार अवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Tagore Theatre in New Delhi

5511. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the completion of the Rabindra Rangasala or Tagore Theatre in New Delhi, India's only open-air theatre, over which Rs. 36 lakhs have already been spent;

(b) further funds required for its completion;

(c) whether it is fact that in spite of ten people keeping a watch on the Rabindra Rangasala some theives are reported to have run away with the sanitary fittings; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating action against those persons who are responsible for the neglect and delay in the completion of this costly theatre; and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). The Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee, a private registered society, commenced the construction of the Rabindra Rangshala in 1961. The Committee had taken a loan of Rs. 17 lakhs from Government for the work. Government took over the theatre on the 1st April, 1967, and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs to complete the remaining items of work. These are expected to be completed by February, 1968. On the 4th April, 1967, some persons transgressed into the building and tampered with the sanitary fittings. Eight chowkidars, who were on duty, chased the thieves away. Nothing was stolen. A complaint was immediately lodged with the police.

C.G.H.S. Doctors on Deputation to Army

5512. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the number of doctors of the Central Government Health Scheme who have so far been posted on deputation to the Army?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): Five doctors belonging to the Central Government Health Scheme have been seconded to the Army Medical Corps as Emergency Commissioned Officers.

Taking over of Medical Colleges

5513. Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration to take over all the Medical Colleges functioning on autonomous basis under their aegis;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Council of Health the Central Government have advised State Governments to initiate action to take over private Medical Colleges during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) In response to the advice of the Central Government, the Governments of Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have intimated that there are no private Medical Colleges in their States.

In West Bengal, the management of one private Medical College, has recently been taken over by the State Government.

The States of Kerala and Madras have one private Medical College each, Andhra Pradesh has two. Owing to financial stringency they do not propose to take over any of these institutions.

There are two private Medical Colleges in Bihar. The State Government do not foresee the immediate possibility of taking them over.

Of the two Private Medical Colleges in Punjab, located at Ludhiana, the State Government do not propose to take over either of these colleges.

There are five Private Medical Colleges in Mysore. The State Government propose to take over two of these Private Colleges during the Fourth Plan.

No information regarding the taking over of private Medical Colleges has been received from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Oil and Mineral Survey in Kerala

5514. Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri P. Viswambharan:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have conducted any oil and mineral survey in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghunamiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reconnaissance geological surveys over an area of about 1500 sq. miles and gravity surveys over an area of about 1000 sq. miles in the land area of Kerala State have been carried out by the ONGC. Seismic surveys in the offshore areas have also been carried out. No promising results have so far emerged.

Geological mapping and preliminary investigations have been carried out in part of Kerala State almost from the inception of the Geological Survey of India and the results of these early surveys have brought to light the presence of iron ore, gold, ilmenite-monazite and graphite. Since 1961, detailed investigation were carried out for lime-stone, glass sands, gold and lignite.

Gold recovered at Allahabad Railway Station

5515. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Department recovered gold which had markings of a London firm worth about Rs. 54,000 from a passenger at Allahabad Railway Station Junction on the 23rd May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 22nd May, 1967 the Central Excise officers recovered 270 tolas of gold bearing the markings "Johnson Matthey 9990 London" and valued at Rs. 26,573 at the international rate from a passenger at Allahabad Junction Railway Station.

(b) The passenger was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under departmental adjudication.

Position of Residential Accommodation for Central Government Employees

5516. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the number of applications by employees of the Central Government, for Government accommodation which are pending for more than (i) one year and (ii) five years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): Applications

from the employees working in eligible offices, for allotment of general pool accommodation are invited every year. The allotments of different types of accommodation in the general pool are made according to the date of priority in that type and not according to date of receipt of applications. The employees who are not offered allotments, apply afresh in the next allotment year. No applications for allotment remain pending for more than one year.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Cochin

5517. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Kerala Government's proposal to start a petro-chemical complex at Cochin, adjacent to the refinery in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The request of the Kerala Government to start a petro-chemical complex at Cochin has to be considered in the context of the outlay envisaged for this sector during the Fourth Plan. In that view, it will not be possible to set up any new petro-chemical project at Cochin during the Fourth Plan, apart from the fertilizer factories already projected based on the utilisation of naphtha.

Manufacture and Distribution of Oral Contraceptives

5518. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of large scale manufacture of oral contraceptives in the country and for distributing the same free or at a subsidized price; and

(b) the total estimated expenditure involved?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. The question of introduction of oral pills as a contraceptive on an experimental basis and in a limited measure to supplement the other methods presently in use in the Family Planning Programme is under consideration in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Technical Committee of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Watches recovered from a Railway passenger at New Delhi Railway Station

5519. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger from Bombay was taken into custody at the New Delhi Railway Station on the 25th May, 1967 and wrist watches worth about Rs. 40,000 were seized from him; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 25th May, 1967 the Central Excise officers apprehended two passengers from Bombay at New Delhi Railway Station and recovered 480 wrist watches worth about Rs. 40,000 from one of them. Both the passengers were arrested and subsequently released on bail.

(b) The case is under investigation.

वैसर्स मैकेनिक्स एंड ओरियेंटल ट्रिस्टर डेविग
कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

5520. श्री प्रदयाल वेदगण :

श्री डूडम चन्द्र कद्गराय :

क्या विस मन्त्री 25 मई, 1967 के
प्रताराकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 396 के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंसर्व मंत्रीज एवं भारत-न्टर्स टिक्सर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के कर निर्धारण का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) सरकार कब से इसकी जांच कर रही है;

(ग) उस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) इस मामले में इतने विलम्ब के कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा दिल्ली मंत्री (बी बोरारडी बेसाई) : (क) निम्नलिखित निर्धारण पूरे हो चुके हैं :—

मंसर्व मंत्रीज लिं. कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63

संसर्व भोर्यन्टर-टिक्सर कर निर्धारण वर्ष ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन 1963-64

बाब के बायों के खातों की छानबीन की जा रही है।

(ख) इन मामलों के समूह के बारे में जांच 1966 के मध्य में शुरू हो ची है।

(ग) तथा (घ) जिन लेन-देनों की पड़ताल की जानी है वे संक्षय में बहुत अधिक हैं। कृपि जांच की समाप्ति साक्षियों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है, इसलिए इसमें कुछ और समय लगेगा। निर्धारण के काम के क्षेत्री पूरा करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

Accommodation for party leaders

5521. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of party leaders who have been allotted Government houses and flats;

(b) whether the rents are charged at commercial rates or at special rates; and

(c) the amount of rent outstanding at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1028/67].

नर्मदा सामार परियोजना

5522. श्री ड्रहानगरजी :

श्री हुकम बान्द कालायाय :

श्री राम सिंह अवरकाल :

श्री नगराय राम जोकी :

क्या तिकाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-संसद्यापार कहार के अन्तर्भृत नर्मदा सामार योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रोट से ब्रावल्सीत करने के लिये वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री को क्रस भेजा जाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(घ) उक्त कार्य के कब से आरम्भ कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) दोनों देशों द्वारा पृथक्-मूलक कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने की सम्भावना है?

तिकाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (दा० कु० ल० राब) : (क) नहीं (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) इस परियोजना पर कार्य तब आरम्भ होगा जब यह कार्यान्विति के लिए स्वीकार हो जायेगी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से

पुनरीक्षित नमंदा सागर विज्ञती परियोजना प्रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(क) प्रण नहीं उठता।

Birla Companies in New York and London

5524. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birlas have one Company in London and another in New York for the exclusive purpose of running the invoicing racket; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have already taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government are aware that the Birla group has certain firms in London and New York but they have no information that these concerns are meant for the purpose of running an invoicing racket.

(b) Does not arise.

Dispute between O.N.G.C. and Gujarat Government re. price of Gas

5525. Shri R. K. Amin:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri M. Amersey:

Shri Ramachandra J. Amin:

Shri D. R. Parmar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) when the dispute between the Gujarat Government and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission about the price of gas in Gujarat first arose;

(b) when this question was referred for arbitration to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the then Member of the Planning Commission;

(c) the terms of reference to the arbitrator;

(d) how much more time would still be taken by the arbitrator before he gives his award;

(e) whether any time limit has been set for the award by the arbitrator considering that inordinate delay has already occurred resulting in non-utilisation of gas for the purpose of industrial development of Gujarat; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghubarmaiah): (a) The dispute arose in 1963.

(b) In February, 1964.

(c) The terms of reference are—

(i) the price that should be charged by the ONGC Commission for the gas that may be supplied after taking into consideration the volume and pressure of gas supplied to any particular party and the distance to which it has to be carried; and

(ii) to indicate if the ONGC should offer any differential in rates in respect of gas supplied to:

(i) undertakings for the generation of power;

(ii) Fertiliser Plants;

(iii) State Projects;

(iv) Private Sector industries; and

(v) domestic fuel.

(d) to (f). The Arbitrator is expected to give his award by the end of August, 1967. The delay in giving the award, has not, however, resulted in the non-utilisation of gas for industrial purposes.

गवर्नमेंट ग्राहक इंजिनियरिंग प्रेस, ग्राहीगढ़

5526. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह काल्पनाय :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह पुरी :

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 भी रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 भी शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 भी राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री
 यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असीमढ़ि
 स्थित गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस के आंदोलिक
 अनुभाग के एक स्थानीय ओवरसियर पर
 कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशिष्ट
 पुलिस ने इस मामले में जांच की है;

(ग) क्या जांच के बाद ओवरसियर
 के तबादले के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये
 थे? परन्तु बाद में मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा हस्तक्षेप
 किये जाने के बाद वह आदेश रद्द कर दिया
 गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार
 इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
 उप-मंत्री (भी इकबास सिंह) : (क)
 जी हाँ।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय से संबद्ध विषेष
 पुलिस स्थापना (स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेलिशमेंट)
 के अधिकारी के द्वारा जांच की गयी है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) दंड देने वाले अधिकारी के द्वारा
 उस कर्मचारी को बेतावनी दी जा चुकी
 है। इस मामले में इससे आगे धौर कोई
 कार्यवाही की सावधता नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उपकरण

5527. भी गं० च० देवित : क्या
 योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में
 मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी लेव में कोई बड़ा
 उपकरण स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन सा उद्योग
 स्थापित किया जायेगा और कहाँ पर स्थापित
 किया जायेगा?

योजना, पेट्रोलिटम और रसायन तथा
 समाज कल्याण मंत्री (भी अमेन भेहता) :

(क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के
 दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकारी
 लेव के अन्तर्गत जिन परियोजनाओं को
 स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, वे स्थाननिर्धारण
 महित निम्न प्रकार हैं :

परियोजना का नाम स्थान-निर्धारण

1. मिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार	मिलाई
2. भारी विजली के सामान का परि- योजना का विस्तार	भोपाल
3. नेपा मिल्स का विस्तार नेपानगर	
4. मुरझा कागज मिल होशंगाबाद	
5. कोरका अल्पनियम परियोजना	कोरका
6. न्यू अलकालायड फैक्ट्री	नीमच
7. सीमेंट फैक्ट्री	मंदार

इसके अलावा दण्डकारण लेव में एक
 कागज/लुगदी फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने
 की सम्भावना पर विचार किया जा रहा
 है।

Production of Sulphur

5528. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements and production of sulphur required in the country and the estimated requirement/production 10 years hence;

(b) whether there the shortage is going to remain; and

(c) if so, how the same is proposed to be met, and, if by import, the cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Baghuramaiah): (a) The present requirements of sulphur for the various industries are estimated at 0.6 million tonnes per annum. The requirements ten years hence, as far as they can be estimated at present, may be of the order of 1.5 million tonnes.

There is at present no production of elemental sulphur in the country. But about 18000 tonnes are expected to be produced at the Madras Refinery. In addition, there are schemes under various stages of consideration and implementation for utilising iron pyrites and smelter gases from zinc and copper smelters for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Should all these schemes materialise, a production of about 30,00,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid per year, equivalent to about a million tonnes of sulphur, is expected to be achieved. To that extent, the requirement of imported sulphur will be reduced.

(b) The supply position of sulphur in the world market is tight and is not expected to ease significantly in the near future.

(c) Efforts are being made to overcome the sulphur shortage by resorting to long-term purchase arrangements, when these are possible on favourable terms, and by the use of alternative raw materials like pyrites and sulphurous gases from non-ferrous metal smelters.

The value of sulphur required to be imported at present is about Rs. 30 crores. The cost will increase as the demand grows, except to the extent that the measures outlined above succeed.

Rate of growth in Industries and Agriculture

5529. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the annual rate of growth in heavy and light industries respectively;

(b) if so, what was it from 1947 to 1965; and

(c) what was the annual rate of growth during this period in agriculture?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Capital goods industries, which are by and large heavy industries, increased their output at an annual rate of 10.5 per cent between 1951 and 1966 for which comparable data are available. Intermediate goods industries, some of which are also heavy industries, increased their output at an annual rate of 8.5 per cent. Consumer goods industries, which may be considered to be light industries, increased their output at an annual rate of 3.7 per cent over this period.

(c) The trend rate of growth of production in agriculture between 1949-50 and 1966-67 works out to about 3 per cent per annum compound.

Production of Asbestos

5530. Shri K. Ramani:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped purchasing asbestos directly from the factories producing it;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 (c) the steps taken to maintain the full production of asbestos?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals do not purchase asbestos as such. They purchase asbestos cement sheets and allied products. These are being purchased direct from the manufacturers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate foreign exchange allocations have been made to the Industry engaged in the production of asbestos cement sheets and allied products to utilise the capacity to meet the demands.

Electricity extension works in Uttar Pradesh

5531. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Central Government for the grant of special funds for completion of several incomplete electricity extension works in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current year; and

(b) if so, the amount granted so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, यूनियन
 (इंडस्ट्रियल डिपार्टमेंट), घरीगढ़**

5532. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री राम योगाल शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशरामीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रंगबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री रामबाल शर्मा :
 श्री हुकम बन्द कलाराय :
 श्री औंकार लाल देरवा :

दा० शूर्येश्वराम शुर्टे :
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह जहारिया :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह :

क्या निर्बाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति नम्रता यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, घरीगढ़ के ग्रोवोरिक विभाग में एक यूनियन है जो कि न तो सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है और न ही सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त किसी यूनियन से सम्बद्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस यूनियन के उप-प्रधान को विदेशों से बड़ी भारी मात्रा में धन मिलता है और वह प्रायः विदेशों में जाता रहता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उस व्यक्ति का विदेशी बैंकों में खाता है और क्या इसके लिये उसने सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त की है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस व्यक्ति को 1960 में विदेशों में से लौटने पर पालम हवाई थ्रेफे पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उसके विरुद्ध अनेक विभागीय आरोपों का ग्रभी निर्णय होना चाहे है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उस व्यक्ति को प्रिटिंग प्रेस की कंटीन के धन का गवन करने के लिये दोषी पाया गया है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

**निर्बाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति नम्रालय में
 उप-मंत्री : (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क)**
 भारत सरकार मुद्रालय, घरीगढ़ में
 ग्रोवोरिक कर्मचारियों की दो यूनियनें हैं।

एक का नाम है "गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, वर्कसं यूनियन, अलीगढ़" तथा दूसरी है "दी राजकीय प्रेस, अलीगढ़"। पहले वाली अमान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन है किन्तु वह फैडरेशन आफ वर्कसं आफ दि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेसेज से सम्बद्ध है जो कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है।

(ख) और (ग) गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस वर्कसं यूनियन के उपाध्यक्ष अनेक बार विदेश गये हैं। यह आरोप कि उन्हें विदेशों से बहुत अन मिलता है, प्रमाणित नहीं किया जा सका। उनका विदेशी बैंकों में कोई हिसाब (एकाउंट) है इसकी जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है।

(घ) 1961 में भारत वापर आने पर पालम हवाई अड्डे पर उनकी तलाशी ली गयी थी। डायरेक्टर आफ एक्सेसमेंट के द्वारा फ्लरेन एक्सेसेज रेम्यूलेशन के अन्तर्गत न्यायिक-निर्णय की कार्यवाई की गयी। उनके विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय आरोप विचारणी नहीं है।

(इ) जी नहीं।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, अलीगढ़

5533. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री : श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रीरिया :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, अलीगढ़ के यांत्रिक विभाग के

मुख्य विस्तीर्ण के विरुद्ध गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसकी अद्वितीय के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में भारी हानि हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपचानी (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ के हैंड मैकेनिक के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) आरोपों की अभी नक जांच की जा रही है।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, अलीगढ़

5534. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रीरिया :

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ स्थित गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस के भूतपूर्व मैनेजर पर दबाइयों में भिलावट करने और जासी रमीद बनाने के गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसकी व्यधित के विरुद्ध मामला बहुत समय से मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में विचाराधीन पड़ा हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यालयी करने का विचार है?

निर्वाचि, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ति (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के भूतपूर्व प्रबन्धक के विषद मैडीकल क्लेम को प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में अनियमितता के आरोप नगाए गए थे। किन्तु दवाइयों में मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में कोई आरोप नहीं नगाया गया।

(ख) तथा (ग). आरोपों की जांच लगभग पूरी होने को है। कुछ देरी अवश्य-म्भावी थी क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के डाक्टरों (मैडीकल अयारटीज़) में परामर्श करना था।

Grants to Medical Colleges

5535. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Grants or aids are given to the Medical Colleges run by the States in addition to the Grant-in-aid given for establishing these Institutions; and

(b) if so, the amounts so given, State-wise since 1950 and the admission capacity of the colleges, State-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Central assistance is made available to State Governments, for the establishment and expansion of medical colleges in accordance with an approved pattern, both for recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure using each seat as the unit. This covers the cost of buildings and equipment needed for the establishment of the college as also a recurring grant per seat for staff and other recurring items.

(b) The Scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges was

started with effect from 1956-57 in the Second Five Year Plan. Except for the first two years, grants for the new colleges are being released on group basis for various Plan schemes together. As such the information in respect of the quantum of such assistance given to different State Governments from 1950 onwards cannot be furnished readily.

A statement showing the admission capacity of different Colleges in the country in the year 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1029/67].

कम आय वर्ग के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उनके कार्यालयों के निकट बार्टर देना

5536. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या निर्वाचि, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार कम आय वर्ग के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उनके कार्यालयों के निकट बार्टर देने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को उनके कार्यालयों से मीलों दूर बार्टर देनी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्वाचि, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपर्याप्ति (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। यह अवहारिक प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि बहुधा सामान्य पूल बास कार्यालय से कुछ दूर स्थित होने हैं। जहां यह अवस्था संभव है जैसे रामकृष्ण-पुरम अचारा लाल किले तथा पुराने सचिवालय के मध्य वहां कार्यालय के निकटस्थि रिहायशी बाय लेने का विकल्प पहले ही से है।

(ग) बड़ते हुए शहर में कार्यालय के निकट रिहायशी बांस देना संभव नहीं है। अधिक सुविधाजनक क्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित होने की दृष्टि से आरंभिक प्रावंटन के पश्चात् उसी टाइप के बास में स्थानान्तरित होने की व्यवस्था है।

दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता

5537. श्री भोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना दूध पीना आवश्यक है;

(ख) देश में प्रति व्यक्ति कितना दूध उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) दूध की मात्रा में वृद्धि करने के लिये पिछले पांच वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) एक सामान्य प्रो० व्यक्ति के लिये सन्तुलित आहार में प्रति दिन दूध तथा दूध से बनी चीजों की मात्रा 284 ग्राम होने का सुझाव दिया गया है। तथापि एक सुधरे हुए भारत के एक घटक के रूप में 170 ग्राम दूध प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन की खपत सुझायी गयी है जो कि देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थों की उपलब्धि के संदर्भ में एक बांधनीय स्थिति हो सकती है।

(ख) बकरी के दूध सहित दूध तथा दूध से बने पदार्थों की प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि मात्रा का भनुमान 126 ग्राम है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने अपने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये उपयुक्त पशु विकास तथा डेरी-विकास की विभिन्न योजनायें चालू की हैं। राज्य सरकारों के प्रयत्नों के पूरक के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी पशु विकास की अनेक योजनायें चलाई हैं। विगत पांच वर्षों में भारत सरकार द्वारा दूध के उत्पादन से सीधा संबंध रखने वाली मुख्य योजनायें इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) विस्तृत पशु विकास योजना

(2) कास ब्रोडिंग योजना

(3) समन्वित कैटन ब्रोडिंग प्रोग्राम

(4) विदेशी पशु अभिजनन फार्मों की स्थापना करना

(5) विदेशी पशुओं का आयात एवं वितरण करना

इसके अतिरिक्त पूर्ववर्ती पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शुल्की गई पशु विकास संबंधी निम्न लिखित योजनायें भी चलती रहीं: —

(1) मुख्य ग्राम योजना

(2) पशु पालन एवं चारा विकास योजना

(3) गोशाला विकास योजना

(4) बछड़ा पालन योजना

(5) सांड पालन फार्म

(6) राज्य पशु अभिजनन फार्मों का विस्तार तथा स्थापना

(7) दूध उत्पादन प्रतियोगिता

(8) यायावर पशु अभिजनक योजना

(9) जंगली और आवारा पश्चिमों के पकड़ने की योजना

पचवर्षीय योजना में पश्चात्तन तथा तथा डेरी विकास कार्यक्रमों की प्रोग्राम और अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। योजना आयोग ने इन कार्यों के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अस्वायी रूप से 160 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी है जबकि इन्हीं कार्यों के लिये पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 15.53 करोड़ रुपये, दूसरी योजना में 33.47 करोड़ रुपये तथा तीसरी योजना में 78.25 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे।

C.Ms.' Conference to discuss D.A. Commission Report

5539. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Molahu Prasad:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Achal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to call a Chief Ministers' Conference on the issue of the implementation of the Central Dearness Allowance Commission's Report; and

(b) whether the conference will also discuss the question of dearness allowance to be paid to State Government employees and Central assistance in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed with the Chief Ministers on 7th July, 1967.

Wealth Tax paid by Ministers

5540. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Molahu Prasad:

Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Cabinet Ministers holding office during the period of the operation of the Wealth Tax declared their wealth, including jewellery, diamonds, gold etc. who paid wealth tax; and

(b) the tax paid by these Ministers each year?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में तकनीकी अधिकारियों की पुनःनियुक्ति

5541. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :** क्या सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में गत दस वर्षों में प्रथम श्रेणी के लिये तकनीकी अधिकारियों को सेवा निवृत्ति के पश्चात् पुनः नियुक्त किया गया अथवा उनकी सेवा की अवधि बढ़ाई गई; और

(ख) उसके कारण क्या हैं?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० फू० ल० राव) : (क) मैतालीम।

(ख) वाँछित विजेता योग्यता व अनुभव वाले अफसर न मिलने के कारण जन हित में ऐसा किया गया।

Categorisation of Homoeopathic Practitioners

5542. **Shri Umanath:**

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to categorise Homoeopathic Practitioners on an All-India basis and to standardise Homoeopathic education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Council of Indian Systems of Medicine including Homoeopathy on the lines of the Medical Council of India. The proposed Council when set up will deal with the categorisation of practitioners and standards of education in Homoeopathy. Meanwhile, Government have circulated to the States syllabi for a degree course and a diploma course in Homoeopathy as formulated by the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee.

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee

5543. Shri Umanath:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee;

(b) if so, when it was constituted;

(c) its term of reference; and

(d) when they are expected to finish the work?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) September, 1962.

(c) The functions of the Committee are:—

- (i) to prepare a Pharmacopoeia of Homoeopathic drugs, whose therapeutical usefulness has been proved, on the lines of the American, German and British Pharmacopoeias;
- (ii) to lay down principles and standards for the preparation of Homoeopathic drugs;
- (iii) to lay down tests for identity, quality and purity; and
- (iv) such other matters as are incidental to and necessary for the preparation of a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

(d) The Committee is expected to publish the first volume of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia consisting of 500 drugs within a period of three years.

Arrears of Income-tax

5544. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom tax arrears amounting to over one lakh are outstanding;

(b) how many out of them have to pay over ten lakhs, twenty-five lakhs, fifty lakhs and above; and

(c) the names of persons who have to pay over fifty lakhs as arrears of taxes?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Trisuli Project

5545. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trisuli Project after completion has been handed over to the Nepal Government;

(b) whether the total capacity of power output is going to be increased in collaboration with India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The First Stage of the Trisuli Hydel Project involving installation of three generating units of 3,000 KW each, a 66 KV transmission line from the power station to Balaju (Kathmandu) and the step down Sub-station at Balaju have been completed. These works were handed over to His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the 16th June, 1967.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Second Stage of the Project which involves addition of four generating units of 3,000 KW each in the Trisuli power station is currently under execution.

तीसरी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में तिचाई परियोजनाएं

5547. श्री गं. च० दीभित : क्या तिचाई और विश्वृत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी तिचाई परियोजनायें आरम्भ की गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि धन की कमी के कारण मध्य परियोजनाएं पूरी नहीं की जा सकीं ;

(ग) अपूर्ण रही परियोजनाओं पर और कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ;

(घ) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ङ) ये परियोजनाएं कभि पूरी हो जायेगी ?

तिचाई और विश्वृत मंत्री (डा० क० स० राव): (क) मध्य प्रदेश की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 4 बृहत् और 41 मंज़ली परियोजनाएं जामिल की गई थीं । बाद में राज्य सरकार ने तीन मंज़ली स्कीमें आमित-व्ययी होने के कारण निकाल दीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 5452 लाख रुपये ।

(च) 2871 लाख रुपये ।

(ड) 2 बृहत् और 4 मंज़ली स्कीमों को छोट कर, बाकी स्कीमों को चौथी योजनावार्षि में पूरी होने की मंभावना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में मकान

5548. श्री गं. च० दीभित : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राजसहायता-प्राप्त श्रीदोगिक गृह-निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने मकान बनाये गये हैं और इस उद्देश्य के लिये अब तक कुल कितना धन नियत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में और मकान बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यूह क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) महायता-प्राप्त श्रीदोगिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत सितम्बर, 1952 में इस योजना के आरम्भ होने से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक 10,508 मकान बनाये गये थे । इस योजना के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 31 मार्च, 1967 तक 345,01 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गयी ।

(ख) और (ग). सहायता-प्राप्त श्रीदोगिक आवास योजना एक अनवरत योजना है तथा राज्य सरकारों को इस योजना के प्रवीन श्रीदोगिक अभियोगों के लिए गृह-निर्माण की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने का अधिकार दिया गया है। 1967-68 की अवधि में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का व्योरा राज्य सरकार से इस अवधि की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में गृह-निर्माण के स्थिर धन

5549. श्री गं० च० दोक्षित : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश के देहती क्षेत्रों को गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना धन मंजूर किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य को कितना धन मंजूर करने का विचार है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उत्तमता (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1966-67 के दौरान 1134 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता मंजूर हुई थी किन्तु 1964-65 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को 0 51 लाख रुपये के अधिक भुगतान का समायोजन करने के बाद वास्तव में 1 13 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गयी थी।

(ख) 1967-68 के वर्ष के लिए नियतन को अभी तक अनितम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिम जातीय संघ

5550. श्री गं० च० दोक्षित : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितने आदिम जातीय संघ हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में उस राज्य में कितने ऐसे स्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इस अवधि में होनेगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में ऐसे कितने स्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) 127।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

नई दिल्ली में महात्मा गांधी का स्मारक

5551. श्री रामचन्द्र बोरप्पा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में जिस स्थान पर महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की गई थी, वहां पर एक स्मारक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका निर्माण कब आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उत्तमता (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। किन्तु बिहला भवन के उदान के एक भाग को, जहां गांधी जी की हत्या की गयी थी, बेर कर मुख्य भवन से अलग कर दिया गया है ताकि उस स्थान के दर्भकों को समुचित सुविधा सुनिश्चित हो जाये।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Companies

5552. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Companies dealing with General Insurance have been found to have violated foreign exchange regulations; and

(b) if so, which are the Companies and what is the total penalty levied on them?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Home Insurance Co. Bombay was found to have violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. On adjudication, the Director of Enforcement imposed a penalty of Rs. 30,000 on the firm.

The only other Insurance Company against which enquiries regarding suspected violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are in progress is Advance Insurance Co. Ltd. Bombay.

Demonstration launched by Excise and Customs Employees, Calcutta

5553. Shri Nambari:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Land Customs employees demonstrated on the 25th May, 1967, in Calcutta in support of their demands;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet them?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands were:

(1) Removal of stagnation in service;

(2) Upgradation of various posts; and

(3) Revision of pay scales.

(c) A number of posts in the Central Excise Department have been already upgraded.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi

5554. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Nambari:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri E. K. Nayyar:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1823 on the 8th June, 1967 regarding DDT Factory, Delhi and state:

(a) the date of the receipt of the application from the Delhi Cloth Mills for the expansion of their caustic soda plant and the issue of the letter of intent;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Cloth Mills had referred to the request made by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for additional supply of chlorine for the expansion of their Delhi Unit as the justification for increasing the capacity of their caustic soda plant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a letter of intent has been issued to Delhi Cloth Mills to expand their caustic soda unit mainly to ensure supply of chlorine required for the expansion of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (Delhi Unit); and

(d) if so, the reasons for not pursuing the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to arrange the supply of chlorine from the existing caustic soda units which are facing difficulty in disposing chlorine?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) The date of receipt of the application for expansion is the 31st October, 1964 and the date on which the letter of intent was issued is the 24th February, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No other suitable alternative sources of supply of chlorine are available to M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Delhi. The transport of chlorine in cylinders over distances of 500—800 miles from Delhi, where other caustic soda and chlorine plants are situated, is the principal difficulty. Therefore, the DDT factory has chosen to depend on the Delhi Cloth Mills' caustic soda/chlorine plant which is nearby.

Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad

5555. Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation had fixed the time-limit of two months for reviewing the state of affairs of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the enquiry has not been completed though the time-limit has expired;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the review is likely to be over?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation is financing the Nagarjunasagar Scheme in Andhra Pradesh through the agency of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. The Corporation re-

viewed the progress of land reclamation work under the scheme and, as the progress was found to have been unsatisfactory, decided in November 1966 not to entertain any further scheme from the said Bank. The position was again reviewed by the Board of the Corporation on the 8th March, 1967, and it has been decided, in view of the changed circumstances and the various steps taken by the State Government, that the Corporation would consider new schemes on the merits of each case. The Corporation had not contemplated fixing any time limit while reviewing the State of affairs of the bank.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Survey of Gulf of Cambay for Oil Exploitation

5556. Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the findings of the seismic surveys conducted recently by the Soviet experts to exploit oil deposits in the Gulf of Cambay; and

(b) if so, the subsequent measures taken to exploit oil to the maximum possible from these sources?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The final report is still under preparation by the Soviet Experts. However, Government are aware of the discovery of certain prospective structures.

(b) Negotiations are in progress with some foreign Oil Companies for carrying out further exploration work, including drilling.

Administrative Reforms Commission's Report on Public Undertakings

5557. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission

on the Public Undertakings has submitted detailed recommendations for improving the efficiency of these undertakings;

(b) whether Government have taken note of various suggestions made by the Commission;

(c) if so, which of the suggestions have been accepted by Government and within what period the same will be implemented;

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, within what period Government will be able to take decision on these recommendations; and

(e) what are the views of Government regarding some important suggestions like setting up of Apex Corporation, functioning of Public Undertakings on commercial basis and avoiding Government interference?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Study Team was appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission. The recommendations made by the Team are at present under the consideration of the Commission who would submit their Report to Government, in due course, after they have finalised their views on the various matters.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Kolar Gold Fields

5558. **Shri G. V. Krishnan:**
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the staff and labour strength in the Kolar Gold Fields mines at present;

(b) whether the manpower is being utilised properly as compared to the pre-nationalised position;

(c) whether any dissatisfaction has been evinced by the labour and public in general in respect of the management; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the remedial measures taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The strength of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings as on 1st June, 1967, was as follows:

Staff (Monthly rated)—2544

Labour (Daily rated)—10439

(b) In view of the rockbursts and out breaks of fire etc. that have taken place since the take over by the Central Government and the aging of the mines, a direct comparison of the production of the mines vis-a-vis the labour strength in the pre-nationalisation and post-nationalisation periods is not practicable. However, after the Central Government took over, certain staff who had less than a year's service were retrenched and a scheme of voluntary retirement was introduced. The strength of staff has also come down as a result of normal wastage. Further attempts are being continually made to locate surpluses and absorb such staff elsewhere.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of any dissatisfaction having been evinced by the public in general. The labour has however expressed dissatisfaction over the non-payment of bonus for the period from 1st December, 1962 to 31st March, 1964 through their Unions now and then. The matter relating to bonus for this period has been referred to adjudication.

ग्रामीणता कार्यालयों को स्वायत्तशासी कार्यालय बताने की घोषणा

5559. **श्री मोहन प्रसाद :**

श्री जै० एच० पटेल :

श्री महाराज तिह मारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि :

(क) गठ दम वर्षों में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के कितने ग्रामीणता

कार्यालयों को स्वायत्तशासी घोषित किया गया है ;

(छ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी अधिक घनराशि व्यय करनी पड़ी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन कार्यालयों पर जो नियंत्रण रखा जाता था, उपर इसके परिणामस्वरूप किस दृष्टि तक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (बी मोरारखी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

प्रकाशनों को घटिया किस्म के कामज़ की सम्भाई

5560. श्री मोरल्हु प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज तिह भारती :
श्री जे० ए० पटेल :

क्या निर्दाश, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी प्रकाशकों तथा लेखकों को उनकी पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिए घटिया किस्म का कागज संपादित किया जाता है जैसे कानून सरकार के अधिकांश प्रकाशन, जैसे विज्ञान प्रशान्ति आदि, बहुत बढ़िया कागज पर छापे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकारी प्रकाशनों के लिये बढ़िया कागज संपादित करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार को कब समाप्त किया जायेगा ?

निर्दाश, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) पूर्ति और निपटान माननिदेशालय गैर-सरकारी प्रकाशकों और लेखकों को कागज का कोई संपादित नहीं करता । कागज के वितरण पर

कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है और उसके व्यापार पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है । गैर-सरकारी प्रकाशक और लेखक अपनी इच्छा से किसी भी किस्म का और अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार कितनी भी मात्रा में कागज खरीद सकते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

बेतन वृद्धि के कारण ब्लाटरों के करायों का स्वायोजन

5561. श्री मोरल्हु प्रसाद :

श्री जे० ए० पटेल :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री राज सेवक यादव :

क्या निर्दाश, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी की वार्षिक बेतनवृद्धि होती है, तो उससे मिले हुए सरकारी ब्लाटर का किराया बढ़े हुए बेतन के हिसाब से नहीं लिया जाता है और बकाया राशि बढ़ती जाती है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उस कर्मचारी से किराये की बकाया राशि दंतन किसी में ली जाती है (जैसे उसके पारिवारिक मासिक बजट पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है) ;

(ग) क्या इसके बारे में कुछ अध्यावेदन मिले हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि अधिक भैं जब भा बेतन में वृद्ध हो, तो वार्षिक बेतन वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़े हुए, बेतन के हिसाब से नियमित रूप से किराया लिया जाये ।

निर्दाश, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) कागजी कार्य को कम करने के लिए मानक

किराये के बिलों के आधार पर भासिक विल बनाये जाते हैं, तथा वेतन वृद्धि अथवा अन्य कारणों के कारण, समायोजन, वर्ष में एक बार किया जाता है—राजपतित अधिकारियों के मामने में सितम्बर में तथा प्रराजपतित अधिकारियों के मामने में मार्च में।

(क) और (ग). जी नहीं। यहां आवश्यक समझ जाता है कि वहां बकाया बसूली को उचित प्रकार से इस प्रकार फैला दिया जाता है जिससे कि कोई अनुचित विच्छीय कठिनाई न हो।

यह भी निर्वाचन ले लिया गया है कि जिन कर्मचारियों के मासिक वेतन 500 रुपये तथा उत्तरे कम है उत्तरे बकाया नुस्खा 10 रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक न लिया जाये।

(घ) उत्तर के उल्लिखित कारणों के कारण वर्तमान अवस्था को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विभिन्न टाइप के बार्टरों को सेवे का अधिकारी होने के लिए नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते को शामिल किया जाना

5562. श्री बहारख सिंह भारती :

श्री मोहन ब्रसाह :

श्री जे० ए० एटेल :

श्री राम तेश्वर यादव :

क्या निर्वाचन, आवस तथा वृत्ति अंतीम यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी बार्टर मिले हैं उनके पारिवारिक में से किराये के रूप में वेतन क्वान-ए-प्रतिकर भत्ते का वह अतिशत काटा जाता है जब कि किसको किस टाइप का बार्टर मिले इनका निर्धारण करते समय नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते को बतन में नहीं जोड़ा जाता।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बगा कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकारक विचार अविष्य में इसका निर्धारण करने के लिये नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता मा शामिल करने का है कि किस को किस टाइप का बार्टर दिया जाये ; और

(घ) क्यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्वाचन, आवस तथा वृत्ति अंतर्काल में उत्तरवाची (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां, उन कर्मचारियों के मामने में जो कि 150 रु. प्रति माह से कम परिलिखियां लेते हैं, किराया केवल परिलिखियों के $\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत की दर से बसूल किया जाता है।

(ख) परिलिखियों में नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता तथा अन्य भत्ते शुमार किये जाते हैं। द्वितीय वेतन प्रायीय ने इस मामले पर भी विचार किया था तथा उन्होंने यह अनुभव किया कि किराया वेतन के साथ नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता रहे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) भारत में प्रत्येक स्थान पर नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता देय नहीं हैं। अन्य स्थानों पर इसमें घटवड होती रहती है। प्रशासनिक तौर पर विभिन्न नगरों में विभिन्न व्येषणां होना बांधनीय नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली बांध बलाशय

5563. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री केवार पस्तान :

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में रिहन्द बांध जलाशय में पानी सूखता जा रहा है जिसके कारण बिजली उत्पादन कम हो जाने की आशंका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस स्थिति को मुख्याने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां। गत वर्ष शिविल मानसून के परिणामस्वरूप रिहन्द जलाशय का जल स्तर कम हो गया है। इससे रिहन्द बिजली प्रणाली में विद्युत उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) सहवर्ती दामोदर धाटी निगम प्रणाली से काफी सहायता दिलाई जा चुकी है। यह प्रणाली रिहन्द प्रणाली को दिसम्बर 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह से श्रीसतन लगभग 15 लाख यूनिट बिजली दे रही है। वर्तमान लघु ताप-बिजली धरों में अधिकतर बिजली उत्पन्न करने और आवारा तथा पंकी पर नए ताप संस्थानों के सीधे प्रचालन के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

गैर-सरकारी लेट्र में छोटे रंगाने पर बिजली तैयार करने को योजनायें

5564. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्पवाय :

श्री स्वतंत्र तिह कोठारी :

श्री धोवन्द गोपल :

श्री राम सिंह अवरबाल :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर-सरकारी उद्यमियों को छोटे रंगाने पर बिजली तैयार करने

की योजनायें आरम्भ करने की अनुमति देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विवादीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

लूस के सहयोग से मद्रास में ब्रौडचिया बनाने का कारबाना

5565. श्री यशवन्त तिह कुशवाह :

श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्पवाय :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 1 जन, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1125 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास में कंसर, जठर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और आंतरिक रोगों के उपचार के लिए दवाइयां बनाते का एक कारबाना स्थापित करने के बारे में लूस से इस बीच कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीनिति बन्द शेकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) श्रीर (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

रात्रि भते का भुगतान

5566. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कदवाय :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या वित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रात के समय काम करने के लिये कोई भता दिया जाता है जो रात के समय काम पर आते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रेणीवार उसका व्यौरा क्या है और रात में उन्हें कितने घंटे काम करना पड़ता है?

उत्तरवान मंत्री तथा वित मंत्री (श्री नोरारजा देसाई) : (क) और (ख). इस 'मन्त्रमूल' में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में एक जैसी प्रथा नहीं है। सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

पिछड़े बगों को सुविधाएं

5567. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कदवाय :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं की तुलना में अन्य पिछड़े बगों को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अन्य पिछड़े बगों को आधिक सहायता देने से इनकार कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य पिछड़े बगों को समाप्त करके उन्हें अन्य जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में (राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती फूसरेण गुह)) : (क) तथा (ख). अनुसूचित जातियों को आधिक सुविधायें देने का कारण यह है कि उन्हें आधिक गम्भीर अयोग्यताओं का सामना करना पड़ता है।

(ग) तथा (घ). नहीं।

Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

5568. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one room flat in Vithalbhai Patel House has less accommodation and facilities and higher rent than the 'A' type flat in North and South Avenues; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce its rent by 30 per cent for the Members of Parliament to bring it on the lines of North and South Avenues 'A' type flat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) A statement showing accommodation and facilities provided in Vithalbhai Patel House and those in 'A' type flats in North and South Avenues along with rents charged for the same is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1030/67]. The construction in Vithalbhai Patel House is neater and more modern though floor space has been reduced in view of higher costs.

(b) No. .

**बीड और अपनाने वाले अनुशूलित
जाति के लोगों की सुविधाएँ**

5569. श्री बेबराव पाटिल : श्री
सरदार कस्याण मंत्री यह बत ने की कृपा
करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बीड और
अपनाने वाले अनुशूलित जातियों के लोगों
को वही शिक्षा सम्बन्धी तथा वित्तीय सुविधाएं
देने का निर्णय किया है जो इस समय
अनुशूलित जातियों को दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें सुविधाएं
कब तक दिये जाने का सम्मावना है ?

**सरदार कस्याण विभाग में राष्ट्र-मंत्री
(बोलती कूलरेष्यु गृह) :** (क) हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Public Undertakings

5570. श्री M. S. Murti: Will the
Minister of Finance be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is
no uniformity in recruitment, pay-
scales and service conditions in the
Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to introduce a uniform scheme in
this regard in the Public Sector
Undertakings?

**The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai):** (a) and (b). The procedure
for recruitment and pay and other
service conditions in respect of top
management posts in Public Enter-
prises, to which appointments are
made by Government, have been
standardised. The need for a certain
measure of uniformity in the matter
of salaries, etc. is also kept in view
by Government while approving ap-
pointments to posts beyond the powers
of the Enterprises. As regards the
posts within their powers, while abso-

lute uniformity is not feasible in pay
scales, etc., in view of the different
circumstances of each industry, cer-
tain guidelines in these matters have
been laid down by Government.

Projects and Targets of Fourth Plan

5571. श्री Baburao Patel: Will the
Minister of Planning be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have final-
ized the projects and targets of the
Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, which important projects
have been scrapped or pruned and to
what extent has the Plan investment
been reduced?

**The Minister of Planning, Petroleum
and Chemicals and Social Welfare
(Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) and (b). The
Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is
being reviewed in the light of the
changes in the economic situation that
have taken place since it was publish-
ed and the extent of revision neces-
sary will become known after the re-
view is completed.

Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi

5572. श्री Baburao Patel: Will the
Minister of Works, Housing and Sup-
ply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 242-bed Hotel
Ranjit which was opened only in
November, 1965 has already been 'sub-
standard' in construction and in parts
dangerous for human habitation;

(b) the names of the various con-
tractors employed in the construction
and the amounts paid to them;

(c) the names and designations of
Government officers who supervised
the construction and sanctioned the
bills for payment; and

(d) whether Government propose to
appoint a highpower committee to in-
vestigate exhaustively this Ranjit
Hotel scandal?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Works, Housing and Supply**

(Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (d). No Sir. The Hotel Ranjit is neither sub-standard in construction nor in parts dangerous for human habitation. The building has been examined by the Chief Technical Examiner, Central Vigilance Commission, and he has pointed out some minor defects that are not likely to affect the structural safety of the building. Remedial action is being taken. There is no need for appointing any committee for investigation.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1031/67].

Jhuggi Jhopri Scheme in Delhi

5573. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made of the Jhuggi-Jhopri scheme in Delhi with a view to seeing that no slums are cleared until and unless minimum civic amenities were provided at the substitute sites; and

(b) if so, the details of the review made and the steps taken to ensure minimum civic amenities at the new sites?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply held a meeting on the 11th July, 1967, with Lt. Governor of Delhi, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, President, New Delhi Municipal Committee and others concerned in which the problems of Jhuggis and Jhonpris Removal Scheme were discussed. It was suggested at this meeting that since pre-July, 1960 and post-July, 1960, squatters were inter-mixed and the areas could not be cleared unless both categories of squatters were removed, the post-July, 1960, squatters may also be allotted plots of land in colonies developed on austerity basis on the periphery of Delhi. This suggestion will be examined. The Scheme already

provides that the colonies, to which the squatters eligible under the Scheme are removed, should be provided with basic amenities such as roads, water supply, community latrines and street lighting.

1966-67 में अधिकारियों को दिया गया याता तथा दैनिक भत्ता

5574. ओर राम चरण: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के प्रबन्ध तथा वित्तीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों द्वारा कितना याता तथा दैनिक भत्ता दिया गया;

(ख) यह आंकड़े 1965-66 की तुलना में कैसे हैं; और

(ग) इन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत व्यय कम करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) आंग (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही मदन को मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) 1966-67 में याता भत्ता पर होने वाले व्यय में किफायत करने के लिए कुछ उपाय चालू किये गये हैं। हवाई जहाज से को जाने वाली यात्राओं के सम्बन्ध में मिलने वाले आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए भने की दर प्रति याता 30 रुपये से घटाकर 20 रुपये कर दी गयी। रेल द्वारा की गयी यात्राओं के मामले में 24 घण्टे अवधि तक उसके किसी अंश की अवधि की याता के लिए प्रतिसंगिक व्यय पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाकर उसे एक दैनिक भत्ते तक सीमित कर दिया गया। मंत्रालयों को आदेश दिये गये कि अधिकारियों को, उनके दौरे पर जाते समय बहुत ही विभिन्न परिस्थितियों से अन्यथा, अपने व्यक्तिक व्यवहार अन्य कर्मचारियों को साथ ने जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाय,

तथा मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, सचिवों तथा निवास स्थानों को छोड़कर अन्य अधिकारियों के मामले में प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया कि 'भारत के बाहर की जाने लाली हवाई यात्रा "किफायती दर्जे" (इकानामी ब्रास) ही करें। इनके अलावा जिन दिशाओं में और भी किफायत की जा सकती है उनकी जांच मतत की जा रही है।

अवर सचिवों के निवास स्थानों से टेलीफोनों का हटाया जाना

5575. श्री राम चरण: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि कुछ समय पूर्व उनके मंत्रालय ने मंत्रालय के अवर सचिवों तथा उनके समान पद वाले अन्य अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों में टेलीफोन हटाने का निर्णय कर लिया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी मत है कि कुछ कारणों से इस निर्णय को रद्द कर दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वे कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या बर्तमान वित्तीय कार्ड-नाइटों तथा जनता की अधिक मांग को देखते हुए उन अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त जिनकी अत्यावश्यक कार्य मौजा गया हो जें प्रत्येक सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के निवास स्थानों से टेलीफोन हटाने का मरकार का विचार है; और

(इ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री ओरलाली बेलाई): (क) प्रशासनिक बजट में 3 प्रतिशत कमी करने के अनेक उपायों में से एक उपाय के नीति पर वित्त मंत्रालय के एक विभाग ने अप्रस्तु 1966 में अवर सचिवों तथा उनके समकक्ष अधिकारियों के

निवास स्थानों पर सभे टेलीफोन को हटाने का निश्चय किया था।

(ख) और (ग). केवल वित्त मंत्रालय के ही अवर सचिवों के निवास स्थानों पर सभे टेलीफोनों को हटाना अवश्यक नहीं समझा गया और इस लिये इस सवाल पर सामान्य समस्या के रूप में अध्ययन करने के बाद ही यह निर्णय किया गया कि इस मामले में स्थिति अत्यावत् बदलने दी जाय, तथा टेलीफोन-अवस्था पर व्यय को अन्य तरीकों में नियंत्रित किया जाय।

(घ) मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(इ) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Gas Turbine at Kota

5576. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government are thinking of disposing of gas turbine in Kota to Gujarat because of high cost;

(b) whether the Central Government was also approached for this purpose and if so, whether they propose to purchase it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has agreed to the disposal of the gas turbine unit to Gujarat Electricity Board in view of its high cost of generation due to use of High Speed Diesel oil as fuel.

(b) and (c). The gas turbine unit is proposed to be purchased by the Gujarat Electricity Board and converted for operation with natural gas which is available in Gujarat.

गांधी मागर बांध

5577. श्री ग्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ग्रोकार तिह :

श्री नां० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा :

क्या तिकाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गांधी मागर बांध में कितना पानी है;

(ख) क्या ये बिजली की पूरी मात्रा उत्पन्न करने के लिए पर्याप्त है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पानी की सम्माई बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस पर सरकार द्वारा कितना धन ध्यय करने का अनुमान है?

तिकाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) 7 जलाई, 1967 को जलाशय स्तर 1249.97 पर 6.74 लाख एकड़ फूट।

(ख) नहीं।

(ग) जलाशय में जल की मात्रा में वृद्धि वाहकोंत में पर्याप्त वर्षा पर निर्भर है।

अफीम

5578. श्री ग्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ग्रोकार तिह :

श्री नां० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में दहो मात्रा में अफीम का उत्पादन होता है जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अफीम की अधिक खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) 1966-67 में अफीम के नियांत में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है?

उपरबाहा मंत्री तथा बिल मंत्री (श्री गोराराजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). फसल-वर्ष 1966-67 में राजस्थान के कोटा, बूदी, झालावाड़, चित्तीड़गढ़ तथा भीलवाड़ा जिलों में अफीम पैदा की गयी थी। राजस्थान में तथा पोस्त की खेती करने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में पैदा की गयी अफीम की मात्रा एवं इन राज्यों में पोस्त की खेती के लिये लाइसेन्स-शुदा रकबा प्रयोक वर्ष बदलता रहता है क्योंकि ये मुख्यतः भारत से बाहर नियांत के लिये अफीम की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करते हैं। राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों में पैदा की गयी अफीम की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है—

वर्ष 90 प्रतिशत धनत्व पर उत्पादन मात्रा (टन)

1964-65.	166
1965-66.	110
1966-67.	117

पोस्त की खेती के लिये अपेक्षित रकबा प्राप्त करने में आम तौर पर कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती। काश्तकारों को उपज बढ़ाने तथा पैदा की गयी सारी अफीम सरकार को सौंपने सम्बन्धी प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, किसानों में अफीम खरीदने की कामत विमरण-अनुक्रम के आधार पर तय की जाती है जिससे अनुसार प्रति हैक्टर अधिकाधिक उपज के लिये अधिकाधिक दर पर धूम दिया जाता है और जिन काश्तकारों की ओसत उपज निर्धारित मानदण्ड से ऊपर होती है उन्हें नकद पुरस्कार भी दिया जाता है।

(ग) करीब 428 लाख रुपये।

Slum Clearance Schemes in Delhi

5579. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- whether Government have reviewed the progress of the Slum Clearance Schemes in Delhi;
- if so, the result thereof;
- what is the total amount so far spent by the Centre in this respect;
- whether Government propose to revise the schemes; and
- if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The progress of the scheme is being watched through the periodical progress reports received from the Delhi Administration. So far 11,329 houses have been sanctioned for construction, out of which 6683 houses have been completed and 3872 are under construction. In addition, improvements have been carried out in a large number of katas and bastees. A sum of Rs. 714.73 lakhs has been spent upto 1966-67, for the implementation of the Scheme.

- There is no such proposal at present.
- Does not arise.

दिल्ली में लूप्तों तथा ज्ञोपड़ों समस्या

5580. **श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :
श्री जिल कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवैरिया :
श्री आस्तम दास :
श्री रामाकाशर शर्मा :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह :
श्री जौह कुम्हरसांत :

श्री रामचंद्री राम :

श्री हुकम चंद्र कल्याण :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने झुर्गा-झोपड़ियों का समस्या हल करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री से एक दैठक दुलाने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अवधि में मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख): जो हाँ! 11 जुलाई, 1967 को निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री ने उप-राज्यपाल, मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद, दिल्ली नगर निगम के मेयर तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष आदि के साथ एक दैठक की थी, जिसमें झुर्गा-झोपड़ी हटाने की समस्या के मम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया था।

Writing off of Tax Arrears of Shri Ram Rattan Gupta

5581. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government had written off tax arrears of Rs. 30.41 lakhs in the case of Shri Ram Rattan Gupta; and

(b) what material facts had been concealed by this assessee which deceived the Income-tax Department completely and persuaded it to recommend the write-off?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) on the basis of list of assets furnished by the assessee which showed that their value was far less than tax due, a settlement was made to the effect that a sum of Rs. 30.41 lakhs would be written off, if they paid a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs which they did.

(b) It has now been found that the assesses did not disclose all their assets at the time of settlement. Steps have, therefore, been taken to recover the amount written off.

Fertilizer Plant in Andhra Pradesh

5582. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri M. C. Majhi:

Shri K. Narayana Rao:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private firm, the Barium Chemicals Ltd., has offered to set up a fertilizer plant in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh with American collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). M/s. Barium Chemicals Ltd have shown interest in the establishment of a fertiliser plant in Andhra Pradesh. According to preliminary details received, the plant would produce about 300,000 tonnes of urea and would cost about Rs. 35 crores. The location has not been settled. The proposal can be considered by Government only when all details necessary in such cases are available.

Metropolitan Transport Team

5583. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Shri Marandi:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has set up a nine-member metropolitan transport team under the former Chief Engineer of the Central Railway, Shri A. V. D'Costa to assess the existing transport facilities in Delhi, Bombay,

Madras and Calcutta and suggest methods to improve the situation;

(b) if so, whether the report has come out;

(c) if so, its findings and recommendations;

(d) the response of Government thereto; and

(e) if not, when the report is expected to come out?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Yes.

The Metropolitan Transport Team has recently brought out an interim report which has been circulated to the State Governments concerned for comments. Copies of the report have already been placed in the Parliament Library and the main recommendations and conclusions of the Study Team are contained in pages 241—262 of the report.

(d) The report is still under the consideration of the concerned State Governments.

(e) Does not arise.

Slum Clearance in Cities

5584. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that still there are horrible slums in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and other State capitals;

(b) if so, the total population of the slum dwellers in those big cities and in India as a whole; and

(c) what policy is going to be pursued during the Fourth Plan period for eliminating slums and how much investment is to be made for achieving this object?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

(Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). Yes it is correct that there are bad slums in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta etc. The figures of slum dwellers in big cities of India is, however, not available. Government has already formulated a scheme for the clearance and improvement of slums, under which the Central Government is giving financial assistance to the extent of 87½% of the cost of houses—50% as loan and 37½% as grant. The expenditure so far incurred under this scheme is about Rs. 29 crores and the number of houses constructed is about 58500. This scheme will continue to be implemented in the Fourth Plan Period and an outlay of Rs. 58 crores is proposed to be made. The problem is however stupendous and it will take a long time to liquidate it.

Delhi House-owners' Association

5585. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has received a representation dated the 18th May, 1967 from the Delhi Pradesh House-owners' Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Association has represented that—

(i) Government should provide adequate arrangements for recovery of arrears of rent due to the landlords from the tenants;

(ii) No protection should be given to tenants who fail to pay rent for three consecutive months;

(iii) Rent should be increased proportionately with the price index.

They have threatened to resort to 'Ghera Andolan' in the capital in case the above demands are not conceded within three months.

(c) The requests cannot be dealt with in isolation but along with other connected aspects. If, after examination of the various aspects, Government come to the conclusion that any amendment of the Act is called for, appropriate action will be taken in due course.

Procedure for Destruction of Currency Notes in the Reserve Bank of India

5586. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special and emergency procedure has been introduced in the Reserve Bank of India for destruction of the currency notes;

(b) if so, whether under this procedure no examination is made before destruction of the notes;

(c) whether this results in destruction of notes without proper checking;

(d) if so, the reason for the introduction of such defective procedure; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to rectify the procedure?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (e). A special "emergency procedure" in one form or the other has been applied from time to time during the last war and subsequently whenever the occasion demanded. This procedure is resorted to only in certain cases and is not of general application. Resort to this procedure has become necessary in view of the expansion in circulation of notes and the need to expedite disposal of soiled notes returned from circulation and prevent the accumulation of heavy arrears in this regard. Different types of test checks, without foregoing any of the essential safe-

guards, have been laid down under this emergency procedure. It may also be stated that the emergency procedure is operated under the supervision of a special officer and a senior official of the Treasurer's Branch of the Bank. The representative of the Remitting Office is also present to watch the notes being taken out of the vaults and being subjected to the checks before destruction.

हैजे का उन्मूलन

5587. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोगन्द्र माः :

श्री क० मिं० भयुकर :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश के कितने जिलों में प्रतिवर्ष हैजे फैलता है;

(ख) किन राज्यों में हैजे का रोग सर्वाधिक गम्भीर रूप से फैलता है;

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष हैजे से कितने व्यक्ति मरते हैं तथा सबसे अधिक लोग किस राज्य में मरते हैं;

(घ) हैजे की महामारी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) देश से हैजे का उन्मूलन करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है तथा यह उद्देश्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 1960 से 1966 तक की अवधि में प्रतिवर्ष 29 जिलों में हैजा फैला।

(ख) हैजा बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, आनन्दप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास, उडीसा और मैसूर में अधिक फैलता है।

(ग) हैजा से प्रतिवर्ष मरने वालों की औसत संख्या 14,571 है। गत दस वर्षों में इन उपर्युक्त जिलों में इस रोग से मरने वालों का प्रतिशत कुल का 88.68 प्रतिशत है।

(घ) हैजा की स्थानिकमारिता के विभिन्न कारण इस प्रकार हैं—आस पड़ीस में अच्छी सफाई का न होना (विशेषतया तथा जलपूति और मल निपटान से सम्बन्धित), अत्यधिक धनी आवादी और वैयक्तिक स्वास्थ्य का निम्नस्तर। हैजा वाले क्षेत्रों से अन्य क्षेत्रों में यह लोगों के आवागमन के फलस्वरूप फैलता है।

(ङ) हैजा का उन्मूलन आस पड़ीस की सफाई तथा सुरक्षित जलपूति की व्यवस्था में सुधार होने पर निर्भर करता है। ये दीर्घकालीन उपाय हैं और ये उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सम्मिलित राष्ट्रीय जल पूति और सफाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बरते जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त चौदी योजना के लिए एक हैजा नियन्त्रण योजना भी तैयार की गई है। इस योजना में निम्नलिखित बातें सम्मिलित हैं :—

(१) एक केन्द्रीय और तीन लोकीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना (२) हैजा वाले सभी राज्यों में एक महामारी शास्त्रीय कक्ष और एक बाहर काम करने वाला चलता फिरता एकक खोलना (३) हैजा के अत्यधिक फैलने वाले राज्यों में आधारिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों (हैजा) की नियुक्ति करना ताकि किसी स्थान विशेष में हैजा फैलते ही उस पर तुरन्त नियन्त्रण किया जा सके।

Tapi Valley Project

5588. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tapi Valley Project named as Hatnur was recom-

mended in 1948 by the Foodgrain Policy Committee headed by Shri Purushottamdas Thakurdas;

(b) if so, the reasons why it was not undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission immediately;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament has been pressing for this project since 1963; and

(d) whether the Maharashtra Government have accepted to undertake Upper Tapi Valley Project in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Irrigation Projects are executed by the State Governments concerned.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Maharashtra Government have proposed the Upper Tapi Valley Project for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

Budget Estimates of States

5589. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the budget estimate of the States for the year 1967-68, provision to pay the Government of India, their dues has been made; and

(b) if so, the extent of the provisions made, State-wise?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The State Budgets for 1967-68 presented so far include suitable provisions for payment of dues to the Government of India, except the interim Budget of Jammu and Kashmir, in which no provision has been made for this purpose. The final Budget of Jammu and Kashmir State is yet to be presented.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1032/67].

American Agricultural Committee

5590. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Agricultural Committee Chairman Mr. Poage visited India in December last;

(b) if so, whether he has made any suggestion to the Planning Commission about the Fourth Plan Schemes; and

(c) if so, the nature of suggestions made?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Govardhan Drain

5591. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Irrigation Ministers of the three States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh discussed with him problems connected with the Goverdhan drain;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). At this meeting the recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to examine the drainage problems of the contiguous areas of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh served by the Goverdhan Drainage system were discussed. After discussions amongst the Ministers, the following decisions were taken:—

(1) For the time being, the Inter-State Goverdhan Drainage sys-

tem should cater for 400 cusecs from Haryana, 640 cusecs from Rajasthan and 1,000 cusecs from U.P., and the performance of the system for these capacities should be watched for two years.

- (2) The Haryana Government should undertake immediately the construction of a regulator at the head of the Ujjina Drain immediately below the Ujjina jheel in order to provide controlled inundation and regulate the flows entering the inter-State drainage system.
- (3) Gauge observations in the drainage system should be made by the State Governments concerned at three points, viz., at the regulator at the head of Ujjina drain, the regulator at the Haryana-Rajasthan border and the regulator at the Rajasthan-Uttar Pradesh border and they should keep each other and the Central Water and Power Commission informed.
- (4) The Chief Engineers of U.P. and Rajasthan would have discussions on a workable system of maintenance of the reaches of the drain where it passes through Rajasthan or one bank lies in Rajasthan and the other in U.P.

Expenditure on Major Irrigation Projects

5592. **Shri Sequeira:**

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on major irrigation projects in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans separately and the total area in (hectares) irrigated through these projects; and

(b) the total amount spent on wells and tube wells drilling during each of

the above Plans and the number of hectares irrigated through these wells?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The total amount spent on major irrigation projects in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans is as under:—

First Plan includ- ing Pre-Plan ex- penditure)	Rs. 318.05 crores
Second Plan	Rs. 109.45 crores
Third Plan	Rs. 338.22 crores

The total area irrigated through these projects during all the three Plans is 3.91 million hectares.

(b) Wells and Tube wells are the concern of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Information is awaited from them.

Smuggling of Opium

5593. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling in opium at Indian ports is rampant;

(b) if so, to which countries opium is smuggled and how much estimated amount of customs Government lose annually in this opium smuggling;

(c) what steps Government have taken to check the smuggling of opium during the three Plans and of what amount this smuggled opium has been detected at ports up till now; and

(d) what steps Government are going to pursue during the Fourth Plan period concerning the opium trade?

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The smuggling in opium at Indian ports is insignificant.

(b) During the last three years, opium was attempted to be smuggled to countries such as Pakistan, Hong Kong, Far East, Singapore and Persian Gulf ports. There is no customs duty on export of opium.

(c) and (d). All the enforcement agencies concerned with the suppression of illicit traffic in opium such as the Customs, the Excise, the Police and the staff of the Narcotics Commissioner are alert, both at the points of export as well as in the interior, and take suitable measures to prevent smuggling of opium. These include:—

- (i) adequate preventive measures at all vulnerable points;
- (ii) rummaging of suspected sea going vessels;
- (iii) cancellation of registration certificates of sea-men convicted in narcotic offences;
- (iv) check of road and rail traffic, wherever necessary;
- (v) maintenance of liaison by the staff of the Narcotics Commissioner with Interpol and similar enforcement agencies in other countries;
- (vi) limiting poppy cultivation to contiguous areas with a view to securing better control;
- (vii) elimination of unproductive areas and undesirable cultivators by the operation of a system of licensing principles;
- (viii) stepping up progressively from year to year, the average yield required to be tendered by a grower for judging his eligibility under the licensing principles;
- (ix) abolition of private opium shops with effect from 1-4-1959;

These measures will be continued and to the extent possible, will be intensified in the future. The quantity of opium seized on attempted export during the last three years and during 1967 so far is as follows:—

Year	Quantity seized (Kgs.)
1964	23
1965	96
1966	36
1967	1

प्रदत्त (पेड अप) बीमा पालिसी वाले लोगों की व्याज दिया जाना

5594. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पालिसी लेने वाले उन लोगों के बारे में जो अपनी जीवन बीमा पालिसी को प्रदत्त (पेड अप) पालिसी करवा लेते हैं, पालिसियों की अवधि पूर्ण हो जाने के पश्चात् पालिसियों की राशि पर व्याज देने की क्या प्रक्रिया है; और

(ख) यदि इस समय ऐसी कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है तो क्या सरकार लोक-हित की दृष्टि से कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाने की वांछनीयता का विचार करेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मृत्यु होने अथवा बीमे की अवधि पूरी होने के कारण पैदा होने वाले जिन दावों का भुगतान, दावेदार द्वारा निगम की सब शर्तें पूरी किये जाने के तीन महीने से अधिक समय में किया जाता है, उनके सम्बन्ध में जीवन बीमा निगम ने निर्णय किया है कि पालिसी की रकम पर अस्थायी तौर पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष को दर से हृपापूर्ण अदायगी के रूप में व्याज दिया जायगा। किन्तु इसमें शर्त यह है कि यह देरी इनमें से किसी कारण से नहीं हुई हो: (i) मृत्यु-दावे की सत्यता के बारे में निगम द्वारा शुरू की गयी किसी जांच-पढ़ताल अथवा (ii) भारत अथवा किसी अन्य देश के विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण विनियम पर अमल दरामद, अथवा (iii) निगम के नियंत्रण से बाहर के कारण, उदाहरणार्थ अदायगी का निषेध करने के लिए अदालत के आदेश, यह निर्णय पूर्ण-शोधित-बीमा पालिसियों पर भी लागू होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Requirement of U.P. for Electricity

5595. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual requirement of Uttar Pradesh for electricity;
- (b) the electricity available to that State per year;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many industries there have been closed for shortage of electricity; and
- (d) the action being taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). During the year 1966-67 the requirement of electricity in Uttar Pradesh was about 3900 million units. As against this, about 3550 million units, including 435 million units imported from the D.V.C. system, were available.

(c) A power cut of 30 per cent on industries was enforced in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh in view of the fact that power availability from the Rihand Dam power house was limited due to failure of monsoon last year.

(d) To mitigate the power shortage in the Eastern U.P. system, import of power to the extent of about 1.5 million units per day on the average was arranged, from the first week of December 1966. Efforts were also made to generate the maximum output at the existing small thermal stations and to expedite commissioning of new thermal installations at Obra and Panki.

मैसूर में निर्माण कार्य

5596. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा: क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्माण कार्य के हेतु मैसूर राज्य के लिये कितनी रकम नियत की गई है; और

(ख) इस के लिये मैसूर राज्य ने वास्तव में कितनी रकम मांगी थी?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री: (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अनितम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, जैसा कि मैसूर राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तावित है, संभवतः आवास योजनाओं के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये का नियत हो जाये।

Shortage of Drinking Water in Madhya Pradesh

5597. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Sagar in Jabalpur Division;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Central Government for any assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) A team deputed by the Central Government to study the scarcity conditions in Madhya Pradesh reported in May, 1967 that scarcity conditions existed in 38 out of 43 districts in the State. Presumably, Sagar is also one of the drought affected districts.

(b) No specific request for financial assistance for providing water in the district of Sagar has been received.

(c) A sum of Rs. 6 crores has so far been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Madhya Pradesh Government in the current financial year towards relief expenditure. Out of this amount expenditure upto Rs. 30 lacs can be incurred for providing drinking water. This

amount is subject to adjustments into loans and grants as may be admissible under the pattern, on the basis of the figures of actual expenditure to be furnished by the State Government in due course.

Nationalisation of Life Insurance by Nepal Government

5598. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the nationalisation of Life Insurance by the Nepal Government; and

(b) if so, its effect on the Life Insurance Corporation of India?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). There has been no official pronouncement regarding nationalisation of life insurance business in Nepal. It would therefore be premature to study the implications of such a development and its effects on L.I.C.

Income-tax Liabilities of Kalinga Foundation Trust and Shri B. Patnaik

5599. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Shiv Charan Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had stated on the 9th November, 1966 that the findings in relation to the Income-tax liabilities of the Kalinga Foundation Trust and Shri Biju Patnaik will be finalised after considering the replies of the assessee, and that these findings would be finalised well before the General Elections;

(b) whether the promise was fulfilled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(d) when will the findings will be finalised and published?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The assessments of the years 1961-62 and earlier years in respect of Shri Biju Patnaik and the assessments of the Kalinga Foundation Trust in respect of all years could not be completed before the General Elections as the assessees obtained injunctions from the High Court restraining the Department from proceeding further in the matter. The injunctions still stand. The assessments of Shri Biju Patnaik were completed on 27-3-1967 as he sought adjournments from time to time on various legal and other grounds.

(d) After the injunctions are vacated by the High Court, the assessments would be finalised after necessary enquiries.

घन-कर तथा मृत्यु शुल्क

5600. श्री नाथ राम अहिरचार :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 15 वर्षों में जिन व्यक्तियों से घन-कर तथा मृत्यु शुल्क वसूल किया गया है उनके अलग अलग नाम तथा उनसे प्राप्त कर की राशि क्या है;

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों के नाम उन्नत करों की दकाया राशि शेष है उनके नाम तथा उनसे वसूल की जाने वाली राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) उक्त राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख) . सूचना उपलब्ध

नहीं है। सम्पदा शुल्क अधिनियम 15 अक्टूबर, 1953 से और धन-कर अधिनियम 1 अप्रैल, 1957 से लागू हुआ। 15-10-1953 तथा 1-4-1957 के बाद से जिन व्यक्तियों से सम्पदा शुल्क तथा धन-कर वसूल किया गया उनके नामों तथा प्रत्येक से अलग अलग वसूल की गयी रकम के बारे में सूचना सारे देश में सम्पदा शुल्क के सहायक नियंत्रकों तथा धन-कर अधिकारियों से इकट्ठी करनी पड़ेगी और ऐसा करने में बहुत सा समय तथा श्रम लगेगा। तथापि, इन अधिनियमों के लागू होने के बाद से प्रतिवर्ष पूरे किये गये कर-निर्धारणों की संख्या, कर और शुल्क सम्बन्धी जारी की गयी मांगों तथा वसूल रकम और वर्षों के अन्त में बकाया रकम के बारे में सूचना विवरण-पत्र में दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [कुस्तकालय में रखी गयी। देखिये तंत्या
LT -- 1033/67]

(ग) बकाया मांग की वसूली के लिए कानून में की गयी व्यवस्था के अनुसार तथा प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार विभिन्न उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये बनारस और एटा जिलों को विश्व बैंक द्वारा ऋण

5601. श्री सरकूर पाण्डेय :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस और एटा जिलों में सिचाई सुविधायें और खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया है तथा इस ऋण का केवल इन दोनों जिलों में ही प्रयोग किये जाने का क्या कारण है?

उत्तराप्ती वेसाई : (क) जी नहीं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, जो विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध है, आजकल एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) ऋण की रकम के बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ। इस योजना के लिए इन दो जिलों का चुनाव तकनीकी और आर्थिक कारणों से, अवैत्ति इस आधार पर किया गया है कि इन जिलों में विविध प्रकार की ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं जिन्हें हल करने से प्राप्त होने वाला अनुभव उत्तर प्रदेश के बाकी हिस्से में कृषि के विकास के लिए लाभदायक मिल होगा। इन समस्याओं का सम्बन्ध राज्य के और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नलकॉपों के विकास और संचालन, विभिन्न प्रकार की चट्टानी जमीनों में छेद करने, विभिन्न प्रकार के ऋण-संगठनों, जैसे सहकारी, सरकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के आपसी सम्बन्धों, जमीन की किसी भी और खारेपन आदि से है।

मूल्य सूचकांक

5602. श्री लक्ष्मणन्द जी :

श्री हुक्म नन्द कल्याण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1967 से जून, 1967 की अवधि में मूल्य सूचकांक प्रतिमास क्या रहा है और गत 12 महीनों का औसत सूचकांक क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाश-वाणी के मूल्य सूचकांक को प्रतारित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मांगी गयी सूचना नीचे सारणी में दी गयी है :

योक मूल्यों का सामान्य सूचक अंक
(आधार: 1952-53 -100)

फरवरी, 1967	. 203.0
मार्च, 1967	. 203.4
अप्रैल, 1967	. 204.3
मई, 1967	. 208.3
जून, 1967	. 214.1
जुलाई, 1966 से जून, 1967 तक का औसत	198.1

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सूचक अंक औद्योगिक विकास और समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय के आर्थिक परामर्शदाता के कार्यालय द्वारा नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किया जाता है और आर्थिक पत्रिकाओं तथा दैनिक समाचारपत्रों आदि द्वारा भी सूचित किया जाता है]

Black-marketing in Newsprint

5603. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the blackmarket transactions in newsprint indulged in by the New Prabhat Publications, Ahmedabad which were facilitated by large newsprint quota obtained on the basis of bogus newspapers and bogus circulation figures;

(b) the Income-tax paid by this concern during the last 10 years or since its foundation, whichever period is less;

(c) whether their income has been reassessed in view of the information about blackmarket transactions

and manipulation of account books; and

(d) if so, the income reassessed and the tax imposed thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Year-wise figures of tax paid are as follows:—

1955-56	Rs. 1,871
1957-58	Rs. 1,853
1958-59	Rs. 1,673
1960-61	Rs. 2,990
1961-62	Rs. 11,004

The assessment for assessment year 1962-63 has been completed on a total income of Rs. 1,65,300/- as against returned income of Rs. 26,257/- . The assessee has filed an appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. Assessments for subsequent years are pending.

(c) No assessment has yet been reopened. Investigations are still in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Aid

5604. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid that was required to complete the annual plan 1966-67;

(b) the total amount received from:

- (1) Aid India Club;
- (2) Anglo Indian Consortium;
- (3) U.S. Aid;
- (4) World Bank;
- (5) East European Countries;
- (6) U.S.S.R.; and
- (7) Other Sources; and

(c) whether this aid was sufficient to meet the total requirements?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). In so far as foreign exchange commitments needed for the projects/programmes in the Annual Plan 1966-67 are concerned, such commitments were broadly available. (The extent of actual aid received during the year reflected the pace of imports, including imports from the private sector, which were affected to some extent by the partial slowing of industrial growth).

For budgetary purposes the net receipts from external assistance (excluding resources from PL-480 imports) assumed in the Annual Plan 1966-67 were, in pre-devaluation terms, Rs. 351 crores (vide page 30 of Annual Plan 1966-67, March, 1966).

The receipts actually realised are as follows:

	(Rs. Crores)
From	
I. Members pf Aid India Consortium of which U.S. Aid Rs. 172.05 crores WorldBank/IDA Rs. 134.60 crores	541.36
II. East European Countries of which USSR Rs. 33.46 crores	50.87
III. Others	11.08
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS :	603.31
Total Gross Receipts in pre-devaluation terms	404.72
Less repayments in pre-devaluation terms	118.71
Net receipts (corresponding to the estimate of Rs. 351 crores)	286.01

While there has been a shortfall in budgetary receipts from foreign aid this was made up by improvement under other heads, so far as overall resources are concerned, as stated at page 5 of the Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1967-68 (May, 1967).

Sources of Irrigation and Power

5605. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are undertaking any survey to locate new sources of irrigation and power in the country;

(b) the basis on which medium and major irrigation projects are determined and the corresponding returns fixed by Government on such projects;

(c) the number of the irrigation projects, medium and major (name-wise), completed in the last three Five Year Plans, in the country which were not able to bring the expected revenue returns and were uneconomical; and

(d) the reasons for their being uneconomical and the measures being taken to make them remunerative?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The cost of the project is taken as the basis for classifying it as Major or Medium. Projects costing between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores come under the category of medium projects and those costing more than Rs. 5 crores are classified as Major projects. No returns have been prescribed in respect of these projects but at the time of approval the benefit cost ratio is kept in view. The benefit cost ratio of 1.5 or more is generally considered acceptable.

(c) 295 major and medium projects were substantially completed during the last three Plans. Most of these have yet to yield the expected revenue returns. These are not, however, considered uneconomical as they contribute substantially to increased agricultural production, especially of food grains, and there are a number of other indirect benefits too.

(d) The main reasons for the low financial returns are the rising cost of construction and the low water rates in most parts of the country. The

working of irrigation projects in relation to their financial returns was examined by a Committee, headed by Shri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore. The Committee had recommended that water rates should be on the basis of a suitable percentage of the additional net benefit to the farmers and that a betterment or capital levy should be charged on irrigation projects. They also recommended that in States where irrigation charges are optional, there should be a charge to cover at least the maintenance and operation charges, irrespective of the fact whether the facility is actually made use of or not. These recommendations have been commended to the State Governments for acceptance and implementation. This subject was also discussed at the last Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held in New Delhi on the 12th and 13th of May 1967, and the State Governments were advised to take suitable steps to improve the financial returns from irrigation projects.

Survey of Irrigation Projects

5606. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that surveys of medium and small irrigation projects were undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission previously and now most of the States are undertaking their own survey and preparing project reports and sending to the Centre for clearance and approval;

(b) if so, year-wise details of the work undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission from 1952 to 1967;

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Water and Power Commission failed to submit project reports even after the completion thereof; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to distribute load and channelise work of the Central Water and Power Commission under existing conditions?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Central Water and Power Commission have carried out and are carrying out investigations of project whenever requested to do so by State Governments, Union Territories etc. State Governments which have the requisite personnel, equipment etc. generally investigate their own projects.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1034/67].

(c) No. The project reports of all the schemes were sent to State Governments soon after investigations were completed, designs finalised and project reports prepared.

(d) Does not arise.

Proportion of non-Plan and Plan expenditure of I. & P. Ministry

5607. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-plan expenditure is more as compared to the plan expenditure, in the budget estimate for 1967-68 in the Demands for his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the check exercised over the ratio of non-plan expenditure to plan expenditure and whether the Planning Commission have fixed some guidelines for this;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate of rise of non-plan expenditure is 48 per cent more than that of revised estimates for 1966-67 and the rate of rise of plan expenditure has been 1.8 per cent more than that of the revised estimates for 1966-67 in the Demands for his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check further de-

line in this proportion of plan and non-plan expenditure?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). There are five Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1035/67].

संत नगर, दिल्ली

5608. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशर्वार शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रैरिया :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कैलाश नगर के पास की संत नगर कालोनी को एक अधिकृत कालोनी घोषित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कालोनी को मंजूर करने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के बीच मतभेद है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त कालोनी के निवासियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) उनमें किन बातों पर मतभेद है तथा इन मतभेदों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय
दृष्टसंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). संत नगर कैलाश के निकट एक गाँव सरकारी अधिकृत बस्ती है। यह लेट 19 नवम्बर, 1958 को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार, 1957 के अधीन विकसित खेत घोषित कर दिया गया है तथा इस प्रकार इसके विकास की योजनाओं को बनाने। अनुमोदन करने के लिए

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण एक सकाम प्राधिकरण है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिनांक 17 अगस्त, 1960 को एक संकल्प के द्वारा इस बस्ती के नियमतीकरण की योजना बनाई थी। इस योजना को अपना लिया गया था तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 'ईस्ट आफ कैलाश' नाम की अपनी रिहायशी योजना के लिए बनाई गयी विकास योजना में एकीकृत कर लिया था। यह एकीकृत ले-आउट प्लान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिनांक 16 अगस्त, 1961 को अपने संकल्प संघर्ष 272 के द्वारा अनुमोदित कर लिया था। इस योजना के विरोध में कुछ अस्पावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जो कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के द्वारा विचाराधीन हैं। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के मध्य संत नगर के ले-आउट प्लान के सम्बन्ध में कोई मतभेद नहीं है।

माही नदी बांध परियोजना

5609. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :

श्री राम कृष्ण मर्मीन :

क्या सिल्लाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माही नदी 'बगाद' खण्ड की जीवन दायिनी नदी है और इस पर प्रस्तावित बांध का निर्माण कार्य अब तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में गुजरात तथा राजस्थान राज्यों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यांग क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कमी के कारण इस योजना पर कई बार काम बन्द किया गया है?

सिल्लाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (दा० कृ० ल० राव) : (क) राजस्थान और गुजरात में माही नदी के पानी के इन्टरेट उपयोग के लिये

कदनाबांध और बन्सवाड़ा के निकट बजाज सांगर बांध प्रस्तावित है। सीमित व्यय राशियों को, जिनका प्रबन्ध राजस्थान सरकार चौथी योजना के दौरान कर सकती है, ध्यान में रखते हुए बजाज सांगर बांध का काम स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हां। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संख्या एल० टी०—1036/67]

(ग) मूल बन्सवाड़ा परियोजना 1958 में स्वीकार की गई थी। परन्तु इस पर शीघ्र कार्य आरम्भ न किया गया क्योंकि एक बहुत बहुदेशीय परियोजना बांछनीय समझी गयी और गुजरात और राजस्थान सरकारों के बीच समझीता केवल 1966 में हो पाया।

जालम नदी परियोजना

5610. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने जालम नदी परियोजना के बारे में प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तथा यह इस समय किस अवस्था में है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त परियोजना राजस्थान के सीमित संसाधनों के कारण कार्यान्वित न की जा सकी; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रस्तावित बांध के नीचे पिक-अप बांध बनाये जाने के बावजूद भी उपरोक्त पिक-अप बांध बेकार हैं क्योंकि पानी लगातार नहीं बहता है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० क० स० राव) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत जालम नदी परियोजना कार्यान्वित के लिए 1962 में स्वीकार की गई थी। पिक-अप वियर और बाएं तट वाली 14 मील

की छोटी नहर का काम लगभग पूरा हो चुका है। चिनाई बांध और नहर प्रणाली के शेष भाग का काम पर्याप्त व्यय राशि न मिलने के कारण रुक गया है।

(घ) पिक-अप वियर और छोटी नहर से लगभग 4000 एकड़ भूमि को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

Ayurvedic Medicines in C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries

5611. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Kameshwur Singh:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some essential and effective ayurvedic medicines like SWAS KASA CHINTAMANI MAKARADHWAJA, YOGENDRARAS, SWAR NA BASANT MALTI, etc. used in emergency have been deleted from the approved list of medicines for Central Government Health Scheme Ayurvedic dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) and (b). These are costly medicines and have been deleted from the general list. However, any of these medicine if essential in any case can be prescribed and procured on the advice of the Ayurvedic Adviser. This procedure has been adopted to ensure that costly medicines are not prescribed where more economical medicines of equal therapeutic value can serve the purpose.

Opening of new Ayurvedic Dispensary in Delhi under C.G.H. Scheme

5612. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
 Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri P. N. Solanki:
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from a large number of Government Employees residing in North Delhi for opening an Ayurvedic Dispensary under C.G.H.S. in that area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open the dispensary and when?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to open any new Ayurvedic dispensary in the current financial year.

Shortage of Medicines in Ayurvedic Dispensaries

5613. Shri M. L. Sonhi:
 Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:
 Shri K. M. Madhukar:
 Shri P. N. Solanki:
 Shri Dhireshwar Kalita:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of medicines at the Central Government Health Scheme Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Gole Market and Kidwai Nagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the dispensing staff is also short as compared to the increased number of

the patients and is also not efficient; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the widespread discontentment of the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries arising therefrom?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There has been some shortage in relation to the varying demand.

(b) There are two pharmacist-cum-clerks and two pharmacists at the Gole Market dispensary and three pharmacists at the Kidwai Nagar dispensary. Their numbers and quality are considered to be adequate for the work.

(c) The position regarding the supply of medicines is being reviewed.

Disparity in the Pay and Allowances of Ayurvedic and Allopathic Medical Officers in C.G.H.S.

5614. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
 Shri P. N. Solanki:
 Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:
 Shri K. M. Madhukar:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pay-scales and non-practising allowances of the Ayurvedic physicians and that of the allopathic medical officers working under the Central Government Health Services;

(b) whether it is a fact that the duties performed both by the allopathic medical officers and the ayurvedic physicians in Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries are identical and also that up till recently they were being given the identical pay-scales as well as non-practising allowances; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the disparity and whether Government are

considering any proposal to do away with the disparity?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The duties performed by the practitioners of two different systems of medicine are not quite comparable. However, until the formation of the Central Health Service the Ayurvedic physicians had the same emoluments as the allopathic doctors.

(c) The pay-scales for the Central Health Service have been improved, keeping in view the duties performed by its members, the qualifications required of them, and the totality of their conditions of service. The question as to whether the pay-scales of the Ayurvedic physicians should also be revised is under consideration.

Shahdru Zone Development

5615. **Shri Hardayal Devgun:**

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Srichand Goel:

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a scheme for the provision of sewage in Shahdru Zone, Delhi;

(b) if so, the expenditure to be borne by the Centre as well as the Municipal Corporation, Delhi;

(c) the extent of the Central grant released to the Municipal Corporation, Delhi during the current year and work so far done in this direction; and

(d) if not, by what time the grant is likely to be released and the reasons for not releasing the said grant?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. A scheme for providing trunk sewers for part of Shahdru area was received by the Central Public Health

Engineering Organisation for technical scrutiny and approval. The scheme has been returned to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for modification in the light of comments offered by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation. The revised scheme has not so far been received from the Corporation.

(b) The entire cost of the scheme will be borne by the Corporation who will be entitled to draw loan assistance from the Government of India.

(c) and (d). No grant is given by the Government of India for sewerage schemes. Only loan assistance is provided.

Setting up of a Medical College at Chandigarh

5616. **Shri Marandi:**

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for setting up of a Medical College in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) and (b). A proposal for starting a new medical college at Chandigarh has been received very recently from the Chandigarh Administration. The proposal is being examined.

Financial Assistance to Punjab

5617. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**

Shri Y. S. Khushwah:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Ramavtar Shastri:

Shri Atam Dass:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have requested the Central

Government to reconsider the nature of financial assistance proposed to be given to Punjab for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Central Government thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan and the financial assistance proposed to be given to the various States for the Fourth Five-Year Plan have not yet been finalised. The Government of Punjab had, however, requested for an increase in the Central assistance of Rs. 95 crores tentatively allocated to the State. This request could not be accepted as the total amount of assistance as provisionally worked out had already been distributed among the States.

Plan Allocations for Kerala

5618. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the budget speech of the Kerala Finance Minister stating about the inadequate plan allocation to the Kerala State; and

(b) if so, what steps are going to be taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government are aware of the statement made in the Budget speech of the Kerala Finance Minister that in the estimates of the State's resources for the State Fourth Five Year Plan, the special features of Kerala and its economic structure had not been properly understood.

(b) The resources available will be reassessed while finalising the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Ayurvedic Research Units

5619. Shri A. T. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Units in Ayurvedic that were scheduled to be set up during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether all of them were set up during that period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No specific target was fixed regarding the number of Research Units in Ayurveda to be set up during the Third Plan period. Twenty two Research Units were started during the Third Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases Disposed of by Income-Tax Commissioners, Calcutta

5620. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of cases disposed of under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Income-tax, Calcutta in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 under the following heads:

(i) the number of cases disposed of relating to the assessment year 1962-63 in 1966-67 and 1961-62 in 1965-66;

(ii) the number of cases disposed of relating to the assessment year 1963-64;

(iii) the number of cases disposed of relating to the assessment year 1964-65;

(iv) the number of cases disposed of relating to the assessment year 1965-66; and

(v) the number of cases disposed of relating to the assessment year 1966-67?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

Desai): (i) to (v). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Appeals before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta

5621. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals filed by the assessee and the Commissioners of Income-tax before the Calcutta Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal respectively against the decisions of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 with percentage of success;

(b) the number of references filed by the assessee and the Commissioners of Income-tax in West Bengal before the Calcutta High Court against the decision of the Tribunal orders with the percentage of success under each category; and

(c) the number of appeals filed by the Commissioner of Income-tax before the Tribunals and the references made before the High Court involving the disputed amount of tax not exceeding Rs. 5,000?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information is as under : (a)

	1965-66	1966-67
(i) No. of appeals filed to I.T.A.T. by		
Assessee	3092	3814
Department	1034	1248
(ii) No. of appeals disposed of :		
Assessee	1821	1932
Department	294	549

	1965-66	1966-67
(iii) No. successful with percentage out of (ii) above		
Assessee	570	603
Department	36	63
	31%	31%
	12.2%	11.5%
(iv) No. partly successful with percentage out of (ii)		
Assessee	712	795
Department	32	91
	39%	41%
	11%	16.6%

	1965-66	1966-67
(i) No. of references filed to the High Court by :		
Assessee	130	74
Department	194	296
(ii) Number disposed of :		
Assessee	16	26
Department	..	3
(iii) No. successful out of (ii) with percentage.		
Assessee	3	22
Department		
	18.7%	84.6%
		3
		100%

(c) This information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House soon.

*This disposal is not entirely out of (a) (i) and (b) (i).

Assessment of Income-Tax Cases

5622. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assessee in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 and the

details of assessees under the following heads for the above two years;

- (i) No. of salaried assessees;
- (ii) No. of assessees other than salaried, having an income below Rs. 10,000 per annum.
- (iii) No. of assessees other than salaried having an income between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000 per annum;
- (iv) No. of assessees other than salaried, having an income between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 per annum; and
- (v) No. of assessees other than salaried, having an income above Rs. 50,000 per annum;

and

(b) the number of their pending assessment category-wise and year-wise from 1963-64 to 1966-67?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Year	Total number of assessees on the General Index register of the I. T. Department.
1965-66	24,31,536
1966-67	27,01,733

The break-up of the assessees is available according to categories laid down by the Income-Tax Department. The same is given in Annexure 'A'. Placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1037/67].

(b) The information is given in Annexure 'B' against the above-mentioned categories placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1037/67]

Income-Tax Recoveries

5623. Shri Beni Shanker Shrivastava: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of taxes collected under the provisions of advance payments; self-assessments and provisional assessment in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the detail of the further taxes determined payable by the assessees on final assessment in respect of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, year-wise;

(c) how much of the tax assessed finally was collected within the prescribed time and how much remained outstanding;

(d) in how many cases applications were made under Section 220(6) of the Income-tax Act by the assessees for the stay of the disputed portion of the tax till the disposal of the first appeal and in how many cases their request was granted; and

(e) in the cases where the request was not granted, the amount of penalty imposed on them up-to-date?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of taxes collected under the provisions of advance payments, self-assessments and provisional assessments in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, is as under:

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1965-66	1966-67
Advance payments (Gross).	316.24	359.65
Self-assessments	46.19	67.78
Provisional assessments	30.27	25.35

(b) and (c). The demand raised on regular assessment, the collections out of the same and the balance outstanding at the end of each year is given in the Annexure placed on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1038/67].

(d) and (e). The information is not available. For collecting this information, records of assessees numbering about 27 lakhs will have to be individually looked into. This will involve considerable time and labour.

Study Group on Wage Policy

5624. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion made by the Study Group on Wage Policy set up by the Planning Commission for a national minimum wage for every wage earner has been examined;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The need for a national minimum wage was stressed by several members of the Study Group on Wage Policy and the Chairmen of the seven Study Groups set up by the Planning Commission's Panel on Labour. The National Commission on Labour which has recently been constituted has been assigned in its terms of reference to study and report, in particular, on the levels of workers' earnings, the provisions relating to wages, the need for fixation of minimum wages including a national minimum wage, the means of increasing productivity, including the provision of incentives to workers.

Foreign Exchange Remittance

5625. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals and/or citizens of Indian origin living abroad

have, in some cases, expressed readiness to help the Government of India with foreign exchange remittances;

(b) whether any foreign exchange accruals have been credited to India on this account since December, 1965 and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a special effort to mobilise Indian nationals aboard in this direction?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Defence Remittance Scheme was in force from the 26th October, 1965 to attract such remittance and upto 31st May 1966 when the Scheme came to a close a total remittance of Rs. 69.89 lakhs was received.

(c) Foreign citizens of Indian origin migrating to India for settlement are given all reasonable facilities to bring foreign exchange for investment in India.

Foreign Loans

5626. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount of foreign loans on the eve of devaluation, to be shown under separate categories; (i) loans repayable in rupees; (ii) loans repayable in foreign currency; and (iii) loans repayable through export to lending countries;

(b) what is the total amount of such loans at present; and

(c) on what basis, in what manner and over how many years the said loans are to be repaid?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The amounts of foreign loans to Government drawn and outstanding repayment under the 3 categories as on the eve of devaluation and as at the end of March, 1967

were as follows:

(Rs. Crores).

	As on the eve of devaluation		as at the end of March-, 1967 (at post-devaluation rates)
	At pre-devaluation rates	At post-devaluation rates	
(i) Loans repayable in Rupees . . .	743.40	967.54	1308.42
(ii) Loans repayable in foreign currency . . .	1708.13	2690.30	3033.12
(iii) Loans repayable through export of goods . . .	267.96	422.04	456.23

(c) The loans are repaid in accordance with the amortization schedules attached to the relevant agreements. The number of years in which they are repayable will vary from loan to loan. In respect of the loans outstanding repayment on the 31st March, 1967, the last of the repayments will be completed by the year 2017.

The payments will be made from our rupee resources or from foreign exchange receipts or through export, as the case may be.

रस और रमानिया द्वारा भिट्ठी के तेल पर भाड़े की दरों में वृद्धि

5627. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री भवुलिमये :

श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

श्री जार्ज फरनन्डोज :

श्री ज० ए० पटेल :

श्री स० भ० बनर्जी :

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

श्री म० अमरसे :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के कारण रस की सरकार ने भिट्ठी के तेल पर भाड़े की दरों में 112 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूमानिया ने भी उस दर से भाड़े की दरों में वृद्धि की मांग की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की प्रोर दिलाया गया है कि उससे भिट्ठी के तेल के खुदरा मूल्य तथा सामान्य मूल्य सूचकों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और योजना एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेंया) : (क) स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने के कारण सेवियत ट्रेड आग्रनाइजेशन ने भारतीय तेल निगम लिंग को आयातित भिट्ठी के तेल पर भाड़े की दरों में 4.20 रुबल प्रति टन की वृद्धि के लिए कहा है। यह वास्तविक रूप में अदा किये जाने वाले भाड़े पर अतिरिक्त 2/3 भाड़ा बताया जाता है। इससे पहले पश्चिमी तट पर इकाहर-पत्तन-उत्तार (Single port discharge) के लिए 4.60 रुबल प्रति टन और पूर्वी तट पर दो-पत्तन-उत्तार के लिए 6.00 रुबल प्रति टन की दर से भाड़ा था। इस विषय पर रस की सरकार के साथ बात-बीत चल रही है।

(ख) रूमानिया सरकार के साथ ठेका सी० आई० एफ० आधार पर है। भाड़े में

वृद्धि के लिए कोई सरकारी प्रायंता-पत्र अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) जो नहीं, इस कारण मिट्टी के तेल के फूटकर मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Foreign exchange Remittances

5628. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:**

Shri Ambazhagan:

Shri K. K. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange remitted to India by the Indian residents abroad to their dependents during the year 1955, and 1963 to 1967 so far from each country; and

(b) the number of such dependents or families that have received such remittances in these years?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). From the available balance of payments data, it is not feasible to collect information separately about remittances made by Indian residents abroad to their dependents in India.

Allations against the late Dr. T. Saifudin

5639. **Shri George Fernandes:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2823 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into various allegations, including violation of foreign exchange rules, against

the members of the family of the late Dr. T. Saifudin, Head of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, have since been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that property worth several crores of rupees has been transferred by the late Dr. T. Saifudin, to his family members in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, East Africa and in some European countries in breach of tax and foreign exchange regulations; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). On the Income-tax side, the investigations are still in progress.

No investigations regarding violation of foreign exchange regulations by the members of the family of late Dr. T. Saifudin are pending.

(c) Necessary action as provided in the law will be taken after investigations are completed.

Financial Assistance for Flood Control Works in Mysore

5630. **Shri K. Lakappa:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance given to the Mysore State so far for flood control works under the Flood Control Board of India; and

(b) whether the money so allotted to the Mysore Government has been fully spent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Mysore State Government has not so far asked for any loan assistance for flood control works.

(b) Does not arise.

Sharavati Valley Project

5631. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from Mysore State for installation of 9th and 10th units in the third stage of Sharavati Valley Project has been received;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the total estimated cost involved after devaluation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The third stage of the Sharavati Hydro-electric Project involving installation of 9th and 10th generating units has already been approved for implementation.

(c) According to the latest indications from the Government of Mysore, the estimated cost of the Stage III works as a result of devaluation is about Rs. 7.5 crores.

Progress report regarding irrigation Projects in States

5632. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India, receive periodical reports from States regarding irrigation projects which have been commissioned; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress achieved in each State with break-up figure?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1039/67].

Aid to St. Marys' Hospital, Manarcad, Kottayam, Kerala

5633. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid is being given by the Central Government to the St. Mary's Hospital Manarcad Kottayam in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the quantum of aid given during the last 10 years;

(c) whether Government propose to give any aid to the Hospital during this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The following non-recurring grants have been paid to this institution under the Scheme of "Grants to Voluntary T.B., Leprosy, Cancer and other Medical Institutions" during the last ten years.

Year	Amount	Purpose
Rs.		
1964-65	20,000	For purchase of Ambulance van.
1966-67	16,250	For construction of Ambulance body and purchase of Surgical instruments.
	16,500	For construction of Children's ward, Surgical Block and water Tank and for the purchase of instruments and equipment.
1967-68	3,750	For purchase of Surgical instruments.

(c) Yes.

(d) An amount of Rs. 16,500 can be paid to the institution towards the second instalment of the total grant approved for construction of Childrens' Ward, Surgical Block and Water Tank on matching basis and for the purchase of instruments and equipment.

Floods in Assam

5634. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that floods are taking place currently in the State of Assam; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to counteract this menace on the permanent basis in view of the fact that floods are a recurring phenomenon in Assam?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Flood Control Works have been taken up on a systematic basis in the State since 1954 and these are being continued according to resources available. Upto the end of the Third Plan over 2000 miles of embankments along the Brahmaputra, the Barak and their tributaries and 450 miles of drainage channels have been constructed and 29 Town Protection Schemes were executed. Besides construction of additional embankments and raising and strengthening of existing embankments, the emphasis in future works is proposed to be laid on the construction of reservoirs if feasible on the tributaries of Brahmaputra and the Barak for the moderation of floods, as well as on river training and anti-erosion works, drainage behind embankments and experimental dredging at selected places.

Hydro-electric project on Chenab at Dhian Garh (J & K)

5635. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a hydro-electric project on the river Chenab at Dhian Garh (J & K); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. Detailed investigations of the Salal

Hydro-Electric Project on the river Chenab in the vicinity of Dhian Garh are being carried out by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Details of the project would be known after completion of the investigations now in progress.

Sub-way for pedestrians near Regal, New Delhi

5636. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct sub-ways for pedestrians near the Regal Cinema in Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the area to be covered by these sub-ways;

(c) the extent how these sub-ways provide facilities for the traffic; and

(d) the expenditure to be incurred on this scheme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There is a provision in the Zonal Development Plan for Zone D-1 (Connaught Place and its extension) which has been approved by the Government, for a pedestrian sub-way at the junction of Parliament Street and outer circle of the Connaught Place near Regal Cinema.

(b) Parliament Street and outer circle of Connaught Place (Radial Road No. 1).

(c) The sub-way will segregate pedestrians and cyclists from the fast traffic.

(d) The preliminary estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12.75 lakhs.

Residential accommodation in Rama-krishnapuram

5637. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri Srichand Goel:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are five categories of Government employees in the matter of allotment of Government-built accommodation to its employees up-to the basic pay of Rs. 1300;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the seven sectors built and allotted in Ramakrishna Puram so far, sufficient accommodation has been provided for the employees entitled Types I and II but very little accommodation exists for its employees entitled to Types III, IV and V; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing sufficient accommodation for Government employees entitled for Types III, IV and V accommodation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No. 1908 quarters of types III and IV and 138 of type V have been constructed, and 576 more quarters of types III and IV are under construction in Ramakrishna Puram.

The over-all percentage of satisfaction in respect of demand for quarters in Types I to V is as follows at present:

Type I	..	52
Type II	..	33
Type III	..	32
Type IV	..	50
Type V	..	47

More attention has correctly been paid to the provision of quarters for the lowest bracket of Government employees. The percentage of satisfaction in respect of Types III-V compares favourably with that for Type II.

Jurisdiction of commissioner for Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5638. Shri P. R. Thakur:

Shri A. K. Kisku:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether constitutional jurisdiction of the Commissioner for Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes covers both the Centre and the States in regard to his special responsibilities;

(b) if so, the reasons for the persistent refusal of the State Government to furnish him the necessary information for the discharge of his responsibilities; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to rectify this position?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Yes.

(b) No case of refusal has come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Housing Problem

5639. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign missions in India have been consulted in the matter of solving the housing problem in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the data supplied in this connection; and

(c) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of housing schemes, have already been formulated by this Ministry which are being implemented by the Governments of the States and the Union Territories in

their respective areas. These schemes are mainly meant for providing houses for persons belonging to low and middle income groups.

राज्यों में विजली की हरें

5640. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये देश के सभी भागों में 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर से विजली सप्लाई करने की एक नीति बनाई है और विजली का इससे अधिक जो खर्च आयेगा उसे केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें बराबर की सहित का अनुदान देकर पूरा करेंगी;

(ख) क्या देश में अब भी ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां किसानों को 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक देने पड़ते हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के पालामाऊ ज़िले में जहां भयंकर अकाल पड़ा है, किसानों को सिचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये दी गई विजली के लिये 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक देना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (आ० क० ल० राव) : (क) तथा (ख). बड़े पैमाने पर पर्याप्त द्वारा सिचाई के लाभ पहुँचाने के हेतु यह अनुशंशा किया गया कि विजिली राज्यों में कृषकों को दी जाने वाली विजली की दर 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। तबवृसार अस्त राज्यों ने प्रस्ताव में 1966-67 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, केन्द्र और संबद्ध राज्यों में बराबर विभक्त केती हो। विजली की 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अपर की दरों पर सहायता देने के प्रस्ताव और लायकर किया था।

इस सक्षम बेसी के सिए विजली सप्लाई प्रसम, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में डीजल सेलों से सेवित क्षेत्रों में 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक है।

(ग) तथा (घ). विजली टैरिफ राज्य विजली बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। उपमध्य सूचना के अनुसार कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए समस्त बिहार राज्य में यह टैरिफ 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है। राज्य अधिकारियों ने यह सूचना दी है कि उनके द्वारा निर्धारित टैरिफ उचित समझा गया है।

ग्राम्य विजली उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां

5641. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में अनुभव के अधार पर ग्राम्य विजली उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त योजना का व्योरा क्या है, वे समितियां कहां-कहां पर बनाई जायेंगी तथा योजना रनिकुला धन व्यय होगा?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (आ० क० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). स्थिति यह है कि ग्राम्य पाइलाट सहकारी संस्थाओं की स्थापना में इच्छा रखने वाले राज्यों द्वारा सुझाये गये क्षेत्रों में अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था द्वारा भेजे गये विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से किये गये प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण के प्राप्तार पर यह निश्चय किया गया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, झंगूर और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में से प्रत्येक के एक क्षेत्र में विद्युत् अध्ययन ज़िले बनें। उन्नानीसाथक राज्यों-और तकनीकी संस्थानों के सम्बन्ध में ये विद्युत् अध्ययन इस परियोजना के दूसरे व सीमां

चरण के रूप में समरेकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था द्वारा नामित किये जाने वाले विकासों की सहायता से करने का विचार है। बाजारों में विजली की सहकारी संस्थाओं को ओडियोकिंग आधार पर खोलने के बारे में निर्णय तब ही लिया जायेगा जब इन विस्तृत अध्ययनों की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल जायेगी और वह इस पर विचार कर लेगी।

चौथी योजना में विजली की खपत

5642. श्री भृहस्पति तिह भारती : वया सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विजली की खपत के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कृषि के लिये कितने वाट विजली का उपयोग किया जायेगा तथा विजली की उत्पोदन भारती में से अनुमानतः कितने वाट विजली का सिचाई के लिये उपयोग किया जायेगा; और

(ग) सिचाई के लिये उपयोग की जाने वाली कुल विजली में से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की अलग-अलग सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये कितने वाट विजली की खपत के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (द्य० कु० अ० राज) : (क) विजली की खपत के बारे में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ख) और (य) कृषि के किसी विजली की विजली बांब है वह सभी की सहायता के बाल सिचाई के काम में लाने के लिए है, क्योंकि इस समय देश में यश्चीनों द्वादश लाख बाल के बालक हो रहे हैं। जौये कार्यक विजली सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार चौड़ी योजना के अन्त तक कृषि के लिये विजली की यातायित खपत 4135.0 करोड़ रुपये है। इस में के 3945.0

लाख रुपये की खपत गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में और शेष 1900 लाख रुपये की खपत सरकारी क्षेत्र में होने की संभावना है।

Senior Readers, Government Press, New Delhi

5643. Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Dinkar Desai:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few promotions of senior readers were made in the Government of India Press, New Delhi in the month of May, 1967;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) out of those, how many were Hindi-knowing workers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that only Hindi-knowing workers were to be promoted on these posts; and

(e) if so, how many workers have been promoted who do not do proof reading work in Hindi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Six.

(c) Five.

(d) Knowledge of Hindi was necessary in respect of four out of six posts.

(e) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गृह निर्माण कार्यक्रम

5644. श्री इरण्डु प्राप्तेय : इया विभाग, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताएं की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत गृह निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के लिये वित्ती बन नियत किया गया;

(ख) भव तक कितना धन खर्च किया गया है;

(ग) यदि सारे धन का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कितना धन नियत किया गया; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1966-67 में कितना धन उपयोग में लाया गया।

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपभंगी (श्री इकबाल सिह): (क) से (ङ) वांछित सूचना विवरण में दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखियें संख्या LT.—1040/67]

(ग) कमी का मुख्य कारण, राज्य सरकार के द्वारा आवास योजनाओं को, विजली, सिचाई तथा कृषि आदि के मुकाबले कम प्राथमिकता देना।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पेय जल संभरण योजनाएं

5646. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी भेत्रों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गयी कोई पेय जल संभरण योजनाएं इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विछड़े भेत्रों में कुछ पेय जल संभरण योजनाओं को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) उत्तर

प्रदेश की 11 ग्रामीण तथा 3 शहरी जल पूर्ति योजनाएं जो 23 जून, 1967 को मिली थीं, केन्द्रीय जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी संगठन के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) और (ग). स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े भेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के बारे में कोई विशेष जिक्र नहीं हुआ है। इस के अलावा इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है।

Foreign Assistance for Agricultural Development

5647. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have sought the assistance of the World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association for developing Indian Agriculture;

(b) if so, what are these projects which would be getting that assistance; and

(c) the quantum of assistance and in what ways that would be utilized?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The World Bank and its affiliate organisations have already given, in the previous years, a number of loans/credits for agricultural development in the country. Some new projects/proposals are at different stages of consideration with a view to negotiate World Bank/IDA Credits. These are:

(i) U.P. Tubewells Project Stage II: To intensify agricultural development through tubewells, wells and other agricultural inputs in the districts of Varanasi and Etah in U.P.

(ii) Punjab Drainage Project Stage II: To accelerate agricultural develop-

ment in Punjab by means of extensive flood control and drainage schemes. It is a continuation of the Punjab Drainage Project Stage I.

(iii) *Seeds Development Project in Terai Area of U.P.*

(iv) *Development of fisheries:* To extend and improve fishing operations by introducing a fleet of large size vessels.

(c) The Bank|IDA finance becomes available to Projects only after the process of formulation, presentation, scrutiny and acceptance of the Projects is completed. The quantum of assistance which would be available for these projects and the manner of utilisation cannot be specified at this stage as the basis on which the Bank|IDA finance will be determined is not yet known.

Revenue from Import Duty on Watches

5648. **Shri S. A. Agadi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) The total revenue derived from Import Duty on watches during 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1955-56 and 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to cancel the import licences for watches to check the smuggling; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Efforts are being made to collect the information which, so far as available, will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). There has been a ban on the import of complete watches since the Import Trade Control policy period April 1965—March 1966 and hence the question of a proposal to cancel import licences for watches does not arise.

Repair of Sewage Pipe in South Avenue, New Delhi

5650. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have directed the South Avenue Enquiry Office and the C.P.W.D. not to repair sewage-pipe in the South Avenue Flats for M.Ps;

(b) if so, how long is the order effective;

(c) whether the deterioration setting in South Avenue Enquiry Office|C.P.W.D. to the detriment of M.Ps. as tenants is drawing the attention of Government; and

(d) whether Government will compensate the M.Ps. for failure to provide them legitimate services by the Enquiry Office|C.P.W.D.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In the last elections, many new Members have been returned to Parliament and, as a result, a considerable number of houses in South Avenue have been allotted afresh. Besides, having these houses repaired, white-washed|distempered according to individual needs and tastes, the South Avenue Enquiry Office|C.P.W.D. found it difficult to attend to all the complaints promptly. In order to render quick and satisfactory service to Members of Parliament, the staff of the South Avenue Enquiry Office has since been strengthened and there has been considerable improvement in quality and promptness of service. The question of paying any compensation to any Member of Parliament does not arise.

स्विर्वं बैंक द्वारा नोट बदलना

5651. श्री राम गोपाल शासवाले : क्या चित्त मंत्री महु बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फटे पुराने नोट केवल रिजर्व बैंक में ही बदले जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पूर्व यह सुविधा प्रत्येक बैंक में उपलब्ध थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे नोटों को बदलवाने वाले लोगों की रिजर्व बैंक में लम्बी लाइनें लगी होती हैं जिन से जनता को बड़ी असुविधा होती है ;

(घ) जनता की असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार नोटों को बदलने की सुविधा देश के सभी बैंकों में उपलब्ध करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रबन्ध मंत्री तथा चित्त मंत्री (श्री भोराजी बेस्ट) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (नोट वापसी) नियमावली 1935 के अनुसार, युम हुए, चोरी गये, कटे-फटे या अपूरे नोट के सम्बन्ध में किया जाने वाला कोई भी दावा, रिजर्व बैंक के निर्गम विभाग के कार्यालयों में ही पेश किया जा सकता है। लेकिन, वे नोट जो मामूली तीर पर कटे फटे हों या तेल अचवा तूसरी चीजों से खराब हो गये हों, पर जिनकी असलियत की पहचान की जा सकती हो, खजानों, छाटे खजानों तथा भारतीय राज्य बैंक और उस के सहायक बैंकों की शाखाओं में बदलवाये जा सकते हैं।

(ख), (घ) श्रीर (अ). भारतीय राज्य बैंक और उस के सहायक बैंकों से भिन्न वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिये यह कभी भी आवश्यक नहीं था

कि वे करेंसी नोटों को बदलने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करें और इस समय भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक से सभी निर्गम कार्यालयों में नोटों को बदलने और खराब नोटों से बन्धित दावों के बारे में कार्यवाही करने की उचित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है, और ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि जनता को इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है।

Power Supply in Goa

5652. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the frequent breakdown in the supply of power to Goa through Radhanagri and Sharawati grids;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that rates charged per unit by the Government of Maharashtra are exorbitant which has been resented by the Government of Goa;

(c) whether there is a substantial difference in the rates charged by the Maharashtra and the Mysore Governments; and

(d) whether in view of these disputes, Government propose to finalise some urgent scheme to make Goa self-sufficient regarding power?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) There has been no complaint from the Government of Goa regarding frequent break-down in the power supply from Maharashtra and Mysore. However, a consumer in Goa recently complained about power failures. On receipt of this complaint, engineers from the Central Water and Power Commission visited Goa, inspected the electrical installations and suggested remedial measures.

(b) and (c) The Government of Goa has complained that the tariff rate for the power supply being given by Mysore at 110 k is high. At the instance of the Centre, the Government of Mysore have agreed to review the rate from the date of commencement of power supply.

(d) There are no disputes regarding bulk power supply to Goa. The power requirements of Goa during the Fourth Plan will be met by obtaining additional bulk power from Sharavathy system. Meantime, detailed investigations of Dudhsagar Project in Goa are in progress.

Fourth Annual Power Survey Committee

5653. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Annual Power Survey Committee has completed its assessment of power requirements of the country upto 1970-71;

(b) if so, the requirements State-wise; and

(c) the shortfall at present?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1041/67].

(c) The present shortfall is of the order of 61.5 Megawatts.

Appointment of Directors to the Board of Public Undertakings

5654. Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kota:

Shri K. K. Nayar:

Shri Ranjeet Singh:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad principles on the basis of which Directors are appointed to the Boards of public undertakings;

(b) whether the functioning of the Boards is satisfactory in the opinion of Government; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the Boards are made more effective with regard to improving the efficiency and performance of public enterprises?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On the basis of the recommendations made on this subject in the Krishna Menon Committee Report and other reports and studies on the functioning of Public Enterprises Government took certain broad decisions, as indicated in the Annexure placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1042/67]. The decisions were contained in a statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th November, 1961.

(b) and (c). It is the Government's policy to select Directors on the Boards of Public Enterprises on the basis of their knowledge of the industry and the position occupied by them in Government or public life and whose presence on the Boards would contribute to the successful functioning of the Enterprises. The measures to improve the performance of Public Enterprises are constantly engaging the attention of Government.

Rates of Electricity in States for Agricultural Purposes

5655. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate for the supply of electricity for agricultural pur-

poses had been brought down to 12 paise per kwt in all the States;

(b) if not, in which of the States the rate is higher;

(c) whether the Orissa Government have got any subsidy under this scheme so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). In order to extend the benefits of pump irrigation on a large scale, it was felt that the rate for power supply to agriculturists in the different States should not exceed 12 paise per unit. Accordingly, a proposal to provide subsidy on electricity rates for agricultural purposes in excess of 12 paise per unit, to be shared equally by the Centre and the States concerned, was agreed to by the Government of India initially for a period of 3 years from 1966-67.

At present the rate for agricultural power supply is higher than 12 paise per unit in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and in areas which are being served by diesel sets in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(c) No request for any subsidy has been received from the Government of Orissa so far.

(d) Does not arise.

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF INDIAN TERRITORY IN ASSAM BY PAKISTAN

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported statement of the Chief Minister of Assam about the

forcible possession of 948 bighas of Indian territory in the Lathitilla Dumabari area of Assam by Pakistan."

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister of Assam, while answering a Question in the State Assembly on 6th July, 1967 had stated that approximately 748 bighas of land (and not 948 bighas as mentioned in the Notice) in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area of Assam had been occupied by Pakistan. The Chief Minister was referring to a working arrangement which has been arrived at between India and Pakistan in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area. The circumstances under which this working arrangement was arrived at are given below:

The dispute concerns the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award in respect of five villages known as Putnigaon, Karkhana Putnigaon, Borputnigaon, Lathitilla and Dumabari in the Cacher-Sylhet sector of the Assam-East Pakistan border. The total area of these five villages is 1.84 sq. miles. The dispute arose due to divergence between the description of the boundary line in the Radcliffe Award and the map showing the line accompanying the description. Pakistan considers that the description and the map agree *inter se* whereas India holds that the description in the Award does not tally with the line drawn on the map and consequently the line is not acceptable in terms of the specific proviso made by Sir Radcliffe himself that "in the event of any divergence between the line as delineated on the map and as described.... the written description is to prevail."

As a result of this difference of interpretation of the Radcliffe Award, this area became the scene of border firings on quite a few occasions in the past. After some negotiations, a military working boundary was agreed upon by the two countries in this region in 1959. It was agreed that

until the demarcation has been completed, civilian jurisdiction in the area will vest in the Assam Government. However, Pakistan started violating the status quo through intrusions and encroachments into the villages in question since January, 1962. By November, 1962, Pakistan had occupied the entire Lathitilla village and by July, 1963, she had extended her forcible occupation to part of Dumbabari village as well.

Efforts made to bring peace to this area did not succeed, and Pakistan maintained the tension by resorting to periodic firings.

In an effort to reduce the tension in this area, an offer was made to the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels in August, 1963, for a crash demarcation of this area by the Central Surveys of India and Pakistan. Two meetings were held between the Surveyors-General of India and Pakistan at Dacca and New Delhi in December, 1963 and January, 1964. These meetings, however, proved infructuous and Pakistanis did not even agree to sign the minutes of the meetings.

No further progress in regard to the settlement of this dispute could be made despite our efforts. The intermittent firings continued. The September, 1965 conflict intervened meanwhile. After the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command of India and the General Officer Commanding, 14th Infantry Division of Pakistan met on February 1, 1966 with the object of finding ways and means of reducing tension on the Eastern borders with Pakistan. In pursuance of the agreement reached at this meetings, the Sector Commanders of India and Pakistan held a meeeting at Lathitilla on February 8, 1966 at which a military working boundary in respect of these five villages was agreed upon. According to this working arrangement, Pakistan retained possession of about 249 acres

(approx. 748 bighas) of various type of land belonging to 4 out of the 5 villages referred to earlier. The village Putnigaon was not affected by this working boundary.

The above working boundary agreement between the Sector Commanders is only a temporary arrangement, and does not bestow any permanent rights on either side. This fact has been clearly mentioned in the arrangement itself. It will hold good only as long as the border in this area is not permanently demarcated by the Survey officials of the two sides.

I may state here that the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of Assam and East Pakistan are meeting periodically to draw up programmes for demarcation of the Assam-East Pakistan border. The demarcation in this area is yet to be jointly carried out and that would finally settle the matter and possession duly transferred to the concerned States.

श्री भग्नु लिमये (मुंगेर) : प्रधान महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था, स्पष्टीकरण और प्रार्थना है।

Mr. Speaker: Vyavastha will have precedene, not spashtikaran.

श्री भग्नु लिमये : व्यवस्था तो पहले ही है, मैं उस पर ही पहले बोलना चाहता हूँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur) Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Both are points of orders. Let me hear Shri Limaye first.

श्री भग्नु लिमये : प्रधान महोदय, यहाँ हम सभी लोगों ने कसम खाई है कि इस देश की प्रादेशिक प्रबलता को हम टूटने नहीं देंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने भी कसम खाई है। मैंने भी खाई है, सभी लोगों ने खाई है। यह मामला पिछले तीन-चार साल से उठाया

[श्री भग्नु लिम्बे]

बा रहा है, एक दफा एक वायान के रूप में उठा था

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? Let him come to that instead of making a speech.

श्री भग्नु लिम्बे : मैं आ रहा हूँ उस पर । 27-8-63 को एक वायान के रूप में, किर ध्यान आकर्षण के रूप में, किर ताराकित प्रश्न के रूप में इस में यह साफ कहा गया है और इसी पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

Mr. Speaker: But what is the point of order?

श्री भग्नु लिम्बे : पहले पृष्ठ के अन्तिम टिस्से में ।

"By November 1962 Pakistan had occupied the entire Latitilla village and by July 1963 she had extended her forcible occupation to part of Dumabari village as well".

ओर आगे उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी सरकार ने जो पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता किया—सैकटोरल एरिमेंट—उस में उन्होंने खुशी से चार गांवों की जमीन को पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जाने दिया है, केवल पाकिस्तान ने जबरदस्ती नहीं लिया है, इन्होंने खुशी से जाने दिया है सैकटोरल एरेन्जमेंट के अन्तर्गत । अब मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की शाविक और बेततब बात न करें कि हम ने कानून की नियाहों में सार्वभौम अधिकार कहा छोड़ा है । इस सदन में हम ने जो कसम खाई थी और हमारे संविधान में जो कहा गया है कि इस तरह का एक सार्वभौम गणराज्य का हम निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं, उस के विपरीत इन की सरकार का काम है । इस के बारे में खुलासा होना चाहिये कि इस तरह भारत की भूमि को उठा कर विदेशों को देते जाना कहा जाए इनके प्रतिकार में है ?

Mr. Speaker: Now let me hear the point of order of Shri Banerjee.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him also.

Shri Sonavane: What was the point of order of the other hon. Member? You did not give any ruling. Members should not be allowed to raise any issue they like by way of point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to raise a point of order, I will give him an opportunity later. But by speaking across to Members, he cannot solve the problem; it will only aggravate it. Now, let me hear the point of order of Shri Banerjee. I will not allow speeches to be made in the form of point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In establishing my point of order I have to refer to the speeches made in 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot go on reading all the speeches.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I cannot establish my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the rule under which he is raising it? Is it necessary to read the speeches to establish his point of order?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Let him state his facts. Then you may say whether it is relevant or not.

Mr. Speaker: Let him state the point first.

श्री भग्नु लिम्बे : रंगा साहब, उस बक्त आप आंध्र की सिचाई के बारे में बोल रहे थे, अब जब्तीन के बारे में हम को बोलने दोंचिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow me to speak at least. My point of order is this. In his statement the

hon. Minister has stated that Pakistan has occupied Lathitilla and Dumabari area. My point is that in reply to a previous question the then Prime Minister, the late lamented Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the then Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan misled the House or the hon. Minister is misleading the House now.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Both are misleading the House.

श्री कन्वर लाल गुप्ता : इन्होंने गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow me to proceed. On 21st September 1964 a question was asked by Dr. Swell:

"whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been making war-like preparations."

and the reply by Shri Y. B. Chavan was:

"Pakistan is still continuing to improve the defence in Latitilla and Dumabari area."

They never said that it was occupied by Pakistan. They say in 1967 that it was occupied in 1962.

He said further:

"Probably, the reference is to ploughing and not harvesting. No ploughing has been done in the Lathitilla status quo area by either side since 23rd July, 1964."

He also said that negotiations were going on. This is the first thing.

The second thing is that there was a calling-attention notice tabled by me in 1963 when Pakistani flags were hoisted in the Lathitilla area. On that my question was:—

"It is stated in yesterday's statement that this particular area where the Pakistanis had hoisted their flag on the 14th is considered disputed area by our Government."

Our late lamented Prime Minister considered it to be a disputed area to which Pakistan took exception; they had occupied it.

My question was:—

"On what basis is this area considered to be disputed area? Is this the reason why Pakistanis hoist their flag there and if so, is the Government likely to change their position after these repeated intrusions? Knowing full well it is we who have declared it as a disputed area."

To this the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, replied:—

"It is disputed area. It is a question of interpretation of the old Radcliffe's award."

Then, a question was asked by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath whether it was a fact that many people had come secretly in that area and had hoisted the Pakistani flag. And, Panditji said:

"No, Sir; I have not seen this extra-ordinary statement to which the hon. Member refers. But such information as we have is that these small flags were secretly put up by the people who came from Pakistan that morning."

Even on 27th August, 1963, nobody informed this House that these two villages had been occupied by them. Not only this, I go a step further.

Again, in December 1963 I gave another calling-attention notice about the reported firing by Pakistanis in Lathitilla when there was renewed firing and Shrimati Lakshmi Menon made a statement. When a question was asked by Shri P. C. Borooh:—

"....whether the continued hostilities on the India-Pakistan border are a clear indication of Pakistan's sinister designs of ag-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

gression to occupy Indian territory in that region by force",

what was the reply of the then Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru? It was:—

"As far as I understand," he says, that this kind of firing is considered to mean that Pakistan wants to invade Indian territory by force. I do not think that is a right inference in any large sense. The Lathitilla area, the House will remember, is a disputed area."

These are all the old statements and today in 1967 we are told that these two villages are under the occupation of Pakistan. At that time there was a furore when we said that they had occupied it and that they had hoisted their flag.

I want your ruling on this point whether it is open to a minister to declare a fact in 1967 which was concealed by them then. Who is correct—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Chavan or Shri Chagla? I want your ruling on that.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let me say something about Shri Banerjee's point of order. About bringing an inaccuracy in a statement to the notice of the Chair there is Direction 115 in the Directions by the Speaker, which reads:

"A member wishing to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House."

— श्री बहुलिमये : यह गलती की बात नहीं है, इन-एक्यूरेसी की बात नहीं है,

गुमराह करने की बात है, मिसलीड करने की बात है, सदन के साथ घोखा हो रहा है, गलत-बयानी की है

Mr. Speaker: I am sure about it. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I want to raise a point of order.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): It is a question involving the territory of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody agrees.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: On this border there have been a number of cases in which there is a discrepancy in the area shown in the maps and in the description given by the Radcliffe Award, as in the case of Karimganj and so many other border areas. If all these discrepancies are accepted by the Government of India as disputed territory, it will mean that a lot of area will go to Pakistan and Karimganj, about which also a similar discrepancy exists, will come to us. My point is whether in a case where any territorial dispute is involved and where Government concedes either explicitly or implicitly, as they have done in the case of these 748 bighas, they can do it without informing and consulting Parliament, whether it is one square inch or one square mile."

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I do not know how you allow Call Attention notices, what is the test for allowing them.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: You are putting a question to the Speaker here in the House and you want me to answer it here in the House.

Shri Hem Barua: The Chief Minister of Assam has made a statement on the floor of the Assam Assembly about the occupation by Pakistan of 948 bighas of Indian territory in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area of Assam. The hon. Minister here has, rather repro-

duced the statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam on the floor of the Assam Assembly. What we are interested to know is what steps he is going to take to re-occupy or recover the territory. He has not said anything about it. The Chief Minister of Assam cannot say what steps he propose to take to re-occupy or recover the territory. It is for the hon. Minister here to say that. He has not said that. He has reproduced the statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam. The hon. Minister belongs to the Union Government and he should come out with the steps to be taken to re-occupy or recover the territory occupied by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: That is the point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: You can ask a question.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear Shri Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): So far the question that is raised is of the territory. But, I suppose, in that territory some people are living. Their allegiance is towards India and now by the transfer of this territory, the Government obliges them to transfer their allegiance to Pakistan, whether temporarily or permanently. Has the Government obliges them to transfer citizens of their democratic rights and put them under a dictatorship in Pakistan?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): With due respect to you and in all humility I submit that when you tried to cover up the lapses on the part of the Government by saying that 'inaccuracy'—It may be there—cannot be the subject-matter of a point of order and you rightly quoted Direction 115, I may

say that the matter objected to here is not on the ground of inaccuracy. The charge against the Government is totally different. Inaccuracy is accidental; misleading is deliberate and calculated. When the Government persistently gives a wrong statement, it cannot be, in any term of the law, be called an inaccuracy.

Mr. Speaker: Can you solve the problem by raising a point of order? There are other methods for that. If there is anything wrong, it must be brought to the House. I entirely agree with you. But there are other ways for that.

श्री नथ पाई : विलक्षण बातें साफ हैं। आप उन को रैप्रीमांड करिये।

Shri Nath Pai: You will perhaps recall that the whole House is often agitated about the lackadaisical manner in which the Government replies wherever the question of any territory is involved. It is sometimes casual and there is an uproar in the House and then they are tempted in making a statement which has not received sufficient study on their part and proper application of their mind to that.

We find, on this issue, many times we have raised the questions and different Ministers who were called upon to reply have given mutually contradictory statements. Today, he gives a mild shock to us that the territory which we have been claiming as disputed territory has been occupied by Pakistan. Under what process? If this is not misleading, what is the meaning of the word 'misleading'? I am not saying it is deliberate. Perhaps, it is deliberate. Do you think it is accidental?

Mr. Speaker: If there is something which you do not approve, in what the Minister has said, as I said, there are other methods to take that up. I do not mean to say that it should not be questioned and that it should be taken for granted. I am not sitting here to say that. There are other methods for

[Mr. Speaker]

that. There is the provision in the rules. The hon. Members of the House have a right to ask for a discussion, one-hour discussion or anything.

श्री मनु लिम्बे : विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव, प्रोविलेज मोर्शन मान लिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: I am here to allow a discussion. I am not objecting to that. But I do not like this sort of discussion in the name of raising points of order. That is my regret. In the name of raising points of order, all this is going on. I am not happy about it. I am prepared to allow a discussion if there is something serious. For instance, here, by simply asking a few questions and by raising points of order, in 10 minutes, the problem is not going to be solved. It is a serious problem. I agree with the hon. Members. If they have to clarify a little more, if we have to understand the problem and also understand the Minister's point of view, we should have a discussion. I am allowing the maximum number of discussions on any important problem. Now, Mr. Hem Barua asked me on what criteria I allow the Call Attention notices. The only regret today is that his name is not there and it is a matter of Assam, without Mr. Hem Barua Assam being discussed, and it is something criminal which the Speaker has done. He is putting the Speaker in the dock asking on what criteria I allow the Call Attention notices. It is not proper and fair for a senior hon. Member to do it.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of personal clarification. When I said that, I did not mean any disrespect to you; I wanted to be clear in my mind.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I accept it. Thank you.

Shri Hem Barua: I submitted a call-attention notice . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Hem Barua: After the Chief Minister of Assam made a furore, he has come with this disclosure.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार देश की सामाजिकों के डिफेंस के साथ हमेशा खिलबाड़ करती रही है जो चीज अभी चागला साहब ने बताई में कह सकता हूँ कि यह सरकार ने देश के साथ विश्वासघात किया है। देश के साथ भी किया है और पालियामेंट के साथ भी उन्होंने विश्वासघात किया है। जो आज यह बताने लगे हैं कि अब पाकिस्तान ने 4 गांवों पर कब्जा कर लिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार की नीति ऐसी रहती है कि या तो उन्हें पता हा नहीं रहता कि हमारे फंटियर्स कीन से हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: Come to the question. He can speak on this in the debate on External Affairs.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे अपना क्वेश्चयन कर लेने दोजिये। जब कोई देश कब्जा कर लेता है तब यह जागते हैं और उसके बाद कोशिश यह करते हैं कि किसी को न बताया जाय और अन्दर, अन्दर ही चीज सुलझ जाये। डर की वजह से जो कब्जा करता है उस को भी कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि कहीं लड़ाई न हो जाय लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय जितना यह लड़ाई से डरते हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. He is making a speech about foreign affairs. He is supposed to seek only clarification.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I have taken only two minutes, Sir. I am not making any speech.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि कौन सी तारीख को पाकिस्तान ने उस जगह पर कब्जा किया था और आप ने पालियामेंट को कब बताया पहली बार? पालियामेंट को आप ने यह कब बताया कि उस जगह पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा कर लिया है और दूसरी बात क्या

आप ने इस के बाद कभी यह विश्वास दिलाया कि उन की यह जमीन पाकिस्तान से ले ली जायगी और तासरो चोज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं आखिर में कि क्या इस के अलावा और भी कोई डिस्प्युटेड टैरीटरी है जो आप की किन्हीं फाइलों में रखी हो और आप ने न बताई हो वह और जो भी डिस्प्युटेड टैरीटरी हो या कोई हमारे देश की जमान दूसरों के पास हो, उन के कब्जे में चली गई हो तो उस की तफसील हमें एक बार आप दे दीजिये, सारी तफसील दे दीजिये। उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यकारी कर रही है और क्या सरकार यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि जो यह जगड़े वालों जमीन है या हमारी जमीन दूसरों के पास है उसे हम वापिस लेंगे और अगर कोई गांति से नहीं देगा तो जो भी क्रदम उठाना आवश्यक होगा हम उस के लिए उठायेंगे।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Speaker, I will start by giving an assurance to this House that, as far as this Government is concerned, we will not give to Pakistan or yield to Pakistan even one inch of the land that belongs to this country; we have also not done so. (Interruptions).

May I now come to the point which is before the House today? My hon. friend, Mr. Gupta, wanted me to give a list of all disputed areas. I have not come to answer that. If a proper question is asked....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will he lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is a very important point, Sir.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Ranga: What about the other question? (Interruptions).

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that.

Beginning with January, 1962, the Pakistani civilians led by the Eastern Pakistani Rifles, started violating all the status quo agreements. They started harassing the people of Lathitilla village in various ways and made life so difficult for them that they ultimately had to vacate the area in November, 1962. Continuing this process of sending their nationals, followed by the EPR, the Pakistanis had, by now, gained control of the whole of Lathitilla and parts of Dumabari, Borputni and Karkhana Putni villages. May I say this that there is no question of any dispute? Our contention is that all these five villages belong to us.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन उन को दे दिये हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I please finish my answer?

श्री मधु लिमये : ये कहते हैं कि यह भवि हमारी है लेकिन ले लो आप।

श्री मुहम्मद खानगला : हमने नहीं दे दी।

My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye is quite wrong when he says that we handed this over to Pakistan. It was taken....

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : इस तरह से तो सारी जमीन देश की आप पाकिस्तान को देते रहेंगे।

Pakistan unlawfully and violently occupied part of our territory....

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): What were you doing? (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के पास हथियार नहीं हैं? आप को 960 करोड़ रुपया देते हैं। किस तरह से आप उस को खर्च करते हैं?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर को रिजाइन करना चाहिये इस इश्यू पर।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us suppose that the answer is not satisfactory....

Shri Nath Pal: Not at all.

Mr. Speaker: It is not satisfactory not only for the hon. Members on the Opposition Benches but also for those on the Congress side; so, it is not a question of one side only. If the answer is not satisfactory, then day after tomorrow, we shall be discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the External Affairs Ministry....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is a specific matter which has been raised now.

Mr. Speaker: If there is no satisfactory answer even after the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the External Affairs Ministry, the whole House is there, and we can certainly think of some other discussion also.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
जरा भी हया हो, जरा भी शम्ख हो, जरा भी देश भक्ति की भावना इनके अन्दर हो तो कौरन इन्हें इस्तीफा देना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The importance of the matter should not be reduced by too many Members getting up and shouting. Not only the Members on the Opposition Benches but even the Members on the Congress Benches are agitated over this because I find that some Congress Members have also got up to put questions. Therefore, the importance of the matter should not be reduced by too many Members shouting simultaneously. It is not only the Opposition but the Congress Members also who are agitated over this.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): There is no question of shouting....

Mr. Speaker: If at the time of the discussion of the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry also, there is no satisfactory answer, then naturally they have a right to expect something from the Speaker, and this question

may be discussed separately by having some one-hour discussion or something like that, by which time the hon. Minister also will be able to come prepared... Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I think the hon. Minister has finished his reply. If he wants to say anything, he can say it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I finish what I was going to say? I want the record to be clear; because of these interruptions, the record is not complete, and if I do not complete it, then next time the charge may be levelled that the hon. Minister misled the House. (Interruptions).

I hope hon. Members will show me some indulgence and some patience to which I am entitled. After I finish what I have to say, they can shout at me and they can do what they like. But let me finish the answer.

I have given already the date when Pakistan unlawfully and violently occupied part of our territory. Then, I have been asked to say what we did:

Shri Ranga: When did he inform the House?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not going into that now, because that is not the question, I am not dealing with the question when we informed the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरे सवाल का जवाब वह दे रहे हैं यह? मेरा स्पेसिफिक सवाल था ।

श्री भग्न सिंहये : इन्होंने पूछा है कि कब सदन को पहली बार बताया?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: When did he inform the House?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I please finish my answer?

I have pointed out in my statement what action we took to take back this territory. The final thing is that after the 1965 conflict, after the Tashkent Declaration, there is a temporary military arrangement which is not

final, which does not affect our rights. The agreement specifically says that 't is without prejudice to our rights. And the thing that we are doing now is this. Please look at the last paragraph of my statement which reads thus:

"I may state here that the directors of Land Records and Surveys of Assam and East Pakistan are meeting periodically to draw up programmes of demarcation of the Assam-East Pakistan border. The demarcation in this area is yet to be jointly carried out and that would finally settle the matter and possession duly transferred to the concerned States".

My hon. friend, Shri Kripalani, said that we have transferred these villages. We have not.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You have.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: You have accepted *de facto* control of these by Pakistan. You may not have accepted *de jure* control. But once you have accepted *de facto* control by Pakistan, *de jure* control will follow later.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: This kind of cross talk cannot go on. Shri Shastri.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He has not replied to the question as to when did they inform Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I know. That is why I have called Shri P. V. Shastri.

बी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
वे पांच गांव हैं, चाहे पांच सौ गांव हैं, 748 बीच है या 748 इंच भूमि है लेकिन क्या सिद्धान्तः यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि वह भारत की भूमि है और उसकी रका

की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है ? अभी विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने एक दुखद बक्तव्य यहां पर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि असम के मुख्य मंत्री का इस बात के लिए तो हमें आभारी होना पड़ेगा कि उन्होंने सब से पहले हमारी आखें खोलीं। जिस चीज को केन्द्रीय सरकार छिपाती रही उस चीज को असम के मुख्य मंत्री ने वहां की विधान सभा में कह कर देश को और पालिमेंट को सावधान किया। यह सब कुछ होने के बावजूद विदेश मंत्री आज इस बात को बताये कि जब केन्द्रीय सरकार की जानकारी में पहले पहल यह बात आई और यह निश्चय हुआ कि जिस भूमि को पाकिस्तान ने कानूनी दृंगले या किसी भी ढंग से अपने अधिकार में कर लिया है, उसको हम देर या सबर वापिस लेंगे। क्या इसका निर्णय कैबिनेट के स्तर पर हुआ कि अभी हमें शक्ति से पाकिस्तान को पीछे नहीं करता है या सैनिक अधिकारियों के स्तर पर इसका निर्णय हुआ कि वह चीज अभी तक पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में रहेगी ? कैबिनेट के स्तर पर निर्णय हुआ तो कब हुआ और प्रगर सैनिक अधिकारियों के स्तर पर हुआ तो कब हुआ ? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों अब तक इस सारी बात को पालिमेंट से छिपा कर रखा गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree with my hon. friend that whether it is one mile or one bigha, if it is part of our country, it is sacred territory and we will see to it that it remains with our country. (Interruptions)...

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Action, action.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will come to action.

Shri Hem Barua: Why don't you push Pakistan out from there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: On the question of demarcation of the boundary, we-

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

have the Radcliffe Award which gives a map. The map differs from the text. The Radcliffe report itself says that when there is a discrepancy, the text shall prevail. Our contention, and rightful contention, is that according to the text, these five villages belong to us, not to Pakistan. Pakistan does not accept that contention.

Shri Hem Barua: Why don't you push out Pakistan from there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: When it comes to it, we will push them out, but at present . . .

Shri M. C. Chagla:

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपके रहते हुए कभी भी वह समय नहीं आएगा।

Shri M. C. Chagla: समय कब आएगा यह मैं प्रापको बताता हूँ।

We are now trying to see, with the assistance of the Surveyors-General and the Land Records people, whether we can draw the line according to the Radcliffe Award. If we fail, then the question will come: what is the next step we should take?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo to raise question of privilege.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is very important...

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to the next item.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कब इन्होंने पालियामेंट को बताया यह बहु इम्पोर्टें है।

Mr. Speaker: This House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2 o'clock.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock after Lunch.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. P. K. Deo has to submit something.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : जब सदन स्थगित हुआ था तो कालिंग एटेन्शन चल रहा था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was closed.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: That was not closed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When Speaker left, he had already called Mr. P. K. Deo because he had to submit something regarding the privilege matter. So far as the call attention is concerned, I was present in the House, he said either on the External Affairs demands or if you want some special debate or discussion for this purpose, he is prepared to consider a request within the provisions of the rules, but it would not be proper to say it was not closed. It was closed. That is on record.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप एक मिनट सुन तो लीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I permit you, why not permit some one else? There is some limit. Let us abide by some rule. I am not permitting. Please resume your seat.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने उस समय यह सवाल किया था कि इस बारे में कैबिनेट ने डिमिजन लिया था किस ने लिया। उस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। यह बड़ा सीरियस मेटर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do recognise this is a serious matter, but this is not the occasion to raise it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अगर चैयर भी हमें सहयोग नहीं देगी तो मुश्किल हो जायेगी । यह देश के डिफेंस का सवाल है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मेरा निवेदन है कि जब कोई प्रश्न चल रहा हो तो जब तक अध्यक्ष ने यह घोषणा न की हो कि वह प्रश्न समाप्त हो जाता है उस समय तक वह प्रश्न कान्टीन्यू करता है । लंब-शावर का समय होने के कारण उन्होंने सदन को स्थगित कर दिया । श्री चागला इस सजाल का उत्तर दे रहे थे । मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर बिल्कुल नहीं आया है कि यह निर्णय कैबिनेट के स्तर पर हुआ है या सेना के स्तर पर । यह प्रश्न इस तरह कैसे समाप्त हो सकता है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed what you say. When the Speaker left, the call attention notice was closed.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Look into the record. He has in fact called Mr. Deo. I was present here. Secondly, he has also given a ruling that you may get an opportunity when the demands on the External Affairs Ministry are discussed here. In case there is no satisfactory reply, then there will be an opportunity to raise this matter in a suitable manner in some other form. His rulings are there. This way we cannot proceed.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । अगर इस तरह से गवर्नरमेंट को बचाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा तो हमारी सारी भरती हमारे हाथ से चली जायेगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is wrong. The Chair is not to protect this side or that side. It is not a question of protection; it is a question of following certain procedure. It is not fair comment.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अगर इस सदन में मिनिस्टरों को प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए नहीं कहा जायेगा, अगर इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का भी उत्तर नहीं दिया जायेगा तो हमारे लिए वही मुश्किल हो जायेगी । (अव्यवधान) ऐसी गवर्नरमेंट को नहीं रहना चाहिये । उस को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए । उस ने सारी सारे देश को गिरवी रख दिया है । (अव्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday, the scene that took place in the House is known to you. You yourself were very sorry for it. You do not want to repeat the same scene here. Please obey the Chair and keep quiet.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्री रणधीर सिंह एक तरफ तो कहत हैं कि हरियाणा के सिपाही मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ गवर्नरमेंट को बचा रहे हैं ।

14.07 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MISREPORTING OF LOK SABHA, PROCEEDINGS BY AN ORIYA PAPER

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, under rule 225, I consider it my painful duty to bring to the notice of the House a breach of privilege which has occurred by the publication of a false and perverted version of my speech on the Home Ministry's demands on 3rd July 1967 in the Kalinga paper which was published on the 5th of July 1967 from Cuttack. I am very sorry that I have to cross swords with my very dear friends with whom my association was of thirty years—Messrs. Biju Patnaik, Surendra Mahanty, Chintamani Panigrahi and others. They are all associated with this paper and it is my painful duty now...

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): I am not associated with this paper now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will suggest that you please briefly state your case and I shall take whatever action is necessary.

Shri P. K. Deo: In this regard, I would like to point out that the whole caption of this news item is perverted and has ulterior motives.

It mentions "the demand before the Government to appoint a commission of enquiry to enquire into the allegations against members of the coalition government." The further heading says: "strong support by the Swatantra leader of Kalahandi Raja to the memorandum of Congress representatives." Lastly, the last para says "Our correspondent reports that the top leader of the Swatantra Party, Member of the Lok Sabha, Shri Pratap Kesari Deo supported the memorandum submitted by the Congress MPs and MLAs and made a demand for the appointment of a commission of enquiry". It is far from true. I never extended any support to this memorandum which was submitted to the President by the Congress MPs and MLRs. Rather, on the other hand, I said that this matter might be referred to the Lokpal who was going to be appointed—not a commission of enquiry. I would like to make a distinction between the commission of enquiry and the Lokpal who is going to be appointed. I said that the first item of work to be entrusted to the Lokpal would be looking into this memorandum. It will not only prove the frivolousness of the various charges and explode the myth of the memorandum but will drive another nail into the coffin of the Congress in my State. In spite of my categorical statement in this House, I beg to submit that this perverted reporting in the paper is a serious breach of privilege of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should at least give us the exact translation of it.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have given you the translation; that is an exact translation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection and Publication) Act of 1956 gives no protection, as this is a distortion and has been deliberately done and with malice. I do not want to hair-split my various arguments because the time is very limited, but there are various precedents in this House where such matters are being referred to the Privileges Committee for a fuller investigation into the matter and for a dispassionate appraisal of the whole thing, because, there, the persons concerned will get a chance to have a say and defend themselves, and they can dispassionately examine the whole thing and report it to the House. That is why, with all humility, I beg to submit that *prima facie* there has been a breach of privilege by this misreporting, and it has been done with a mischievous intention to malign me, and to blur my image in the public eye in my State. So, it is a serious matter, and I seek your protection. I submit that the most appropriate thing would be to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many reports in the papers appear; and once I was also an editor; sometimes inadvertently, owing to pressure of time, certain things appear. If it is a fair comment or a fair report, without malice, certainly the question of privilege does not arise. That is the first point.

Secondly, in such cases, because you say that there is a *prima facie* case we cannot accept that contention. The only question is, we will have to ascertain by writing to the paper concerned, what is the position and what he has got to say about it, and later on, we could take up the matter. So, I will just say this much: you have raised it, and you were permitted to raise it and bring it to the notice of the House. Now, we shall write to the paper concerned, ascertain what it is, the exact translation of it, and see

whether your translation is correct or that translation is correct. All the epithets that you have now used—they are your personal observations, and therefore, they have nothing to do with it.

Shri P. K. Deo: I most respectfully submit that in such cases, instead of taking the responsibility on your own shoulders, and asking for an explanation from the editor, why not assign this work to the Privileges Committee, which is part of their duty?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If a matter is to be referred to the Privileges Committee, this House or the Speaker must be convinced that there is a *prima facie* case; otherwise, it would not add to the dignity of the House if we refer a small inaccuracy in reporting to the Privileges Committee. In such cases, there is no precedent. (Interruption) Order, order, Shri Kundu.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): What I wish to submit is that the party itself can convince the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker that there is a *prima facie* case, and the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker, on the basis of the records which are placed before the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker, may be convinced that there is a *prima facie* case (Interruption). First of all, this paper is associated with a man like Mr. Biju Patnaik who has been called in question by the Opposition parties, and it is a deliberate malice; as the hon. Member has so painfully put it, the hon. Member's image has been deliberately maligned; it has been blurred by such an insinuation. The paper says that the hon. Member is one with some of the Congress people who have urged to send their memorandum to the Commission of Enquiry. The paper has written as if it is a big venture suggesting that the hon. Member believes in the charges brought forward by those Members. So, the question is this; (Interruption)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The question is, we can address a communication to the paper concerned to ascertain the facts....

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): It is the job of the Privileges Committee, not of the Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we first write to the paper about what you say, and then report back to the House, bring the matter before the House—you are the judge—that could be done.

Shri S. Kundu: If it is a question of appreciating a *prima facie* case, only you can do it. The party and yourself can sit together. All the evidence will be placed before you and if you are satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case, you must send it to the privileges committee. It is a right, not a favour. We do not have any prejudice against any paper. It is quite possible that it might be a mistake. But the privileges committee must look into it. What is your *locus standi* to call for an explanation from the newspaper? Wherefrom do you get that jurisdiction? This is a fundamental question. All of us, including yourself, Sir, are governed by the Rules of Procedure. When you say you will call for the records, it means you have accepted that there is a *prima facie* case and you are calling for further evidence. Since you have said that you want to call for the records, it goes to prove that you have appreciated that there is a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My mind is open and free from prejudice. I have not accepted anything.

Shri S. Kundu: Then, why do you call for records?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to ascertain the facts.

Shri S. Kundu: Since there is a *prima facie* case, it should go to the privileges committee.

श्री प्रकाश भीर सामनी (हाथुड़) : इस सदन की परम्परा यह रही है कि जब भी कोई इस प्रकार के विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आता है तो अगर अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष विधान के अनुसार या लोक सभा की ओर प्रक्रिया है उस के अनुसार वह इस बात के संतुष्ट ही जावें कि इस से किसी सदस्य के यों सदन के विशेषाधिकार का हनन हुआ है तो उसी समय वह अनुमति दे देते हैं। अब तक जिन जिन समाचार पत्रों के विशद् इस प्रकार विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न आये हैं तो आज तक यह प्रक्रिया कभी नहीं रही कि पहले समाचार पत्रों से पूछा जाय और वब विशेषाधिकार बनता है या नहीं इस को स्वीकार किया जाय। श्री पी० के० देव ने जिस समाचार का अनुवाद किया है, इस सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य के मस्तिष्क पर इतना भरोसा अवश्य करना पड़ेगा कि उन्होंने जो उड़िया भाषा का अनुवाद किया है वह प्रामाणिक है। यदि वह प्रामाणिक नहीं है तो आप के कार्यालय में इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं कि जिन से आप उस अनुवाद की प्रामाणिकता की जांच करा सकते हैं। लेकिन प्रामाणिकता की जांच कराने के बाद अगर वह बात सिद्ध हो जाती है कि सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार का हनन हुआ है तो इस बात को कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि पहले समाचार पत्र से स्पष्टीकरण मंगाया जाय और तब विशेषाधिकार स्वीकार किया जाय। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि श्री पी० के० देव ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उस को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय और संसद कायं भंकी को अगर कोई आपत्ति न हो तो इस के विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाय।

को महत्व का समझते हैं इसलिए सफाई के लिए उठाने की इजाजत देते हैं और तीसरे मह कि आप अनुमति देने से इनकार कर देते हैं। अब उठाने की अनुमति तो आप ने दी। श्री पी० के० देव का यह कहना है प्रिमाकेशी केस के लिए कि एक तो उनका आवण है, उस की अधिकृत रपट है। उसी तरह उन्होंने जो अखबार बताया उस को देख लीजिए आप। जो अनुवाद है उस को भी आप जांच करवा सकते हैं। तो अनुवाद और इस की जो आधिकारिक रपट है दोनों की तुलना कर के आप नतीजे पर पहुंच सकते हैं कि प्रिमाकेशी केस है या नहीं। इस के लिए बीजू पटनायक को लिखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : बीजू पटनायक का सवाल ही नहीं है। अखबार का सवाल है।

श्री भगु लिम्बे : अरे भाई, अखबार वालों से हमें क्या मतलब है? जो पूँजी पतियों के अखबार निकलते हैं और राजनीतिक नेताओं से संबंधित होते हैं उन्होंने से हमें मतलब है। क्योंकि आखिर नरसिंह की तरह भी कुछ लोग होते हैं जो राजनीति में भी होते हैं और अखबारों के ओर पूँजी के मालिक भी होते हैं।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का फँसला आप स्वयं कीजिए। मेरा ख्याल है, इस में उस अखबार का लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप दोनों को देख लोजिए। अगर आप की राय है कि कोई प्रिमाकेशी केस है तो विशेषाधिकार समिति को दे दीजिए। अन्यथा बतला दीजिए कि मैंने दोनों को देख लिया है, इस में कोई केस नहीं है।

Mir. Deputy-Speaker: Sri Kunte—

Some hon. Members: Sir, call some Members from this side also.

श्री भगु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जो नियम हैं उन में तीन किस्म की प्रक्रियाएं बताई गई हैं। एक यह कि आप अनुमति देते हैं। एक यह कि आप अनुमति नहीं देते हैं लेकिन आप इस प्रश्न

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to remind the House that when a question of privilege is raised it is not a party issue, it is not to be treated as a question of a local feud. I will listen to everyone, but I request everyone to be brief.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Nobody is against it.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): Sir, the House finds that under Rule 222 you have allowed the hon. Member to raise the question. Once you have allowed the hon. Member to raise the question you have to be guided by rules 223, 224 and 225. Having allowed that, now it does not lie, allow me to submit to the Chair most humbly, with the Chair to say now that the Chair will make its enquiry. The enquiry step was before that. For best reasons known to yourself, Sir, you allowed the matter to be raised under rule 222. That being the position, it would have been much better if you had just said, the motion is admitted and it will follow the proper course. Later on, in your own judgment, without referring to the Committee even you could have written to the newspaper. But trying to give a ruling here is creating complications. You are challenging your own decision under Rule 222. Therefore, I want to again bring to your notice this point and say, that you forget what has happened in between as you have accepted the motion under Rule 222. I will read it out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is with me. I have followed you very carefully.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The House also ought to know. I presume that what I am going to read is known to you, so I am not showing any disrespect by reading it out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day, when a question of privilege was raised by Shri Bhattacharyya—it was a question of some correction—the decision taken by this House was that if it is a reporting mistake or some

correction we will refer the matter to the paper concerned. That was the decision taken here though it was allowed to be raised on the floor of the House. Only two or three days back this decision was taken. So there is that precedent. At that time you very well knew this rule but you never got up to raise it. What I suggest is, while dealing with the Press, as I said, if it is an unfair comment, if it is a malicious thing, certainly we must take serious notice of it, but if it is only wrong reporting should we take such a step....

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Shri Bhattacharyya's case never came up before the House.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Sir, I have not yet finished. I am thankful to the Chair for referring to Shri Bhattacharyya's case, but I humbly submit that, it has no relation to the present case and therefore I need not go into it. I am referring to the proviso to rule 225 which says:

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 222 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order."

For whatever reasons, best known to yourself or might be, due to the wrong traditions that have been established in this House, the hon. Member has been allowed to raise the question. Once he is allowed to raise the question it is presumed that the Chair has given him permission under rule 222.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not agree with the interpretation of the rule. So far as the rule is concerned I entirely agree with you.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The question of interpretation of the rule will arise only when the rule leads to more than one interpretation. Rule 222 is

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

very clear and, therefore I must read out that rule again because, I am afraid, there are some doubts in some quarters, who feel that there is another interpretation.

"A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

Therefore, the interpretation is very clear. I find, everyone in this House finds, that Shri P. K. Deo has been allowed to raise a question, and it is presumed that it has been done with the permission of the Chair. As long as this presumption is there, there can be no other interpretation. Therefore, I most humbly say that all that you have said may be treated as *obiter dicta* and that you have to deal with it according to the rules of this House.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह श्री पी० के० देव की इज्जत का सवाल नहीं है, इन के प्रिवेज का सवाल नहीं है यह इस हाउस की इज्जत का सवाल है। मुझे महसूस होता है कि इस मामले को हम पार्टीबाजी या अपोजीशन या ट्रेजरी चैनेज का सवाल बना रहे हैं; यह मायसकुन बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर थोड़ी बढ़त भी जरब मेरे भाई पर चाहे, वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, आई है, उनकी इज्जत पर, उनकी दुखदारी पर, उनकी अहलियत पर, उन की काबिलियत पर और उनकी इमपार्शियेलिटी पर किसी किस्म का भी हमला बाहर से होता है, तहरीर में होता है, तकरीर में होता है, जल्स में होता है, उस का हम को कागनी-जेनर लेना चाहिये, बजाय इस के हम डायरक्ट करें कि प्राइवेट चैनल से बात कर लीजिये। मैं इस चीज बिलकुल खिलाफ हूँ क्योंकि इस किस्म की टेन्डर्सी बढ़ती जा रही है। मेरे खिलाफ भी ऐसी चीज आई थी, लेकिन

मैंने उसको दरगुजर कर दिया। एक ऐसी टेन्डर्सी बनती जा रही है कि हमारे जो मेम्बर साहबान हैं उन के स्ट्रेचर को गलत तौर पर डिपिक्ट किया जाता है।

श्री सिंह का जो मोशन है, मेरा स्थाल है कि न किसी को उस के बारे में मुखालफत करनी चाहिये और न किसी को मुखालफत है। इस में कोई तन्त है या नहीं है, इस में कोई प्राइमाफेसी केस बनता है या नहीं बनता है, यह चीज प्रिवेज कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाय और वह देखें कि यह चीज साबित होती है या नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब इस मामले में यूनिमिस हैं, इस लिये कोई डिस्कशन नहीं होना चाहिये और यह मामला प्रिवेज कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाये और मैं प्रिवेज कमेटी से भी मह कहूँगा कि वह ऐसे मामलों में सीरियस नोटिस ले तकि हम इस तरह के हर रोज के जगड़ों से बचे और कोई हमारे इस हाउस की तरफ बुरी नजर से न देखे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir I rise on a point of order. It is a well-established convention in all Parliaments that those who had any pecuniary benefit should not take part in the discussion where he is interested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think anybody is interested in that sense in this discussion.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, before you call Shri Panigrahi I would like to draw your attention to *May's Parliamentary Practice* 17th Edition, page 116. On the 22nd June 1958 the House of Commons resolved:

"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of this House that any of its members should bring forward, promote or advocate in this House

any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned for or in consideration any pecuniary fee or reward."

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I strongly repudiate any such charge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read the proviso also.

Shri P. K. Deo: I will read it.

"This resolution has been held not to preclude a member who has been concerned in a criminal case...."

—I do not think Shri Panigrahi has been involved in a criminal case—

"from taking part in a debate".

This is a well-established practice that those who had any pecuniary benefit at one time or other should not participate....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But you have got to establish that a particular member has a pecuniary interest.

Shri P. K. Deo: The words are "may have acted or been concerned."

In this regard I would like to point out that when Shri Chintamani Panigrahi crossed over from the Communists to the Congress he was in the pay roll of Mr. Biju Patnaik.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: That you have said earlier also.

Shri P. K. Deo: Secondly, he was the accredited representative of the *Kalinga* paper in the Orissa Assembly and till now he is in the possession of the quarters which have been allotted by the Orissa Government to the *Kalinga* paper. So, even up till today he derives pecuniary benefit from *Kalinga* paper. Therefore he should be debarred from participating in this matter where *Kalinga* paper is involved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have read the relevant portion. Unless it is

established that he has continuing interest in the concern, merely on his assertion to take it.....

श्री भृशु लिमये : वह इंकार नहीं कर, रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it be right?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): He has said that he is occupying a house allotted to him. Does he deny that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him explain his position. *Kalinga* is a big concern and the question is regarding the paper only. I am concerned with the paper only; I am not concerned with anything else.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I am at one with the feelings expressed by hon. Members with regard to the privileges of the Members of this House. As you said, this should not be a party question. I fully share your view, but you can see the partisan way in which it is being brought here.

श्री भृशु लिमये : यह तो भाषण करने लग गए हैं। आपने पूछा था कि उनका सम्बन्ध है या नहीं है (इंटरव्हाइव) भाषण ये बाद में दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Panigrahi, objection has been raised and you will have to clear whether you have pecuniary interest in it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I say, I have no pecuniary interest. I am not connected with anything as Shri Deo has said. I refute all his allegations from A to Z.

Some hon. Members: What about the house?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: With regard to this point, as you said, the other day in the case of Shri Bhattacharyya it was referred to the editor. But today what I am feeling is as if the press has no status in this country

[**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**]

and only the Members of the House have a status. The press also has within its jurisdiction its freedom.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. Kundu: It is an unfortunate remark. We never meant any imputation on any press. He should not be allowed to go on like that.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may resume their seats. While I am standing if anybody tries to get up and defy, he will not be called at all. You will get an opportunity. I have called Shri Panigrahi to explain his position. Let us at least accept some discipline.

Shri S. Kundu: When you asked me to sit down, I sat down.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In this connection I would like to bring to your notice three things. One is the reporting of the proceedings of this House. If a paper wrongly reports or wants to malign the Members, immediately it is established as a *prima facie* case.... (*Interruption*).

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Is he clearing himself of the charges Shri Deo made?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as you are concerned, you have got to state definitely and categorically that you have no interest.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Nothing

Some hon. Members: What about the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, regarding the matter that is raised you can say anything about it, in the sense whether it is misreporting, mistranslation or wrongly placed before the House.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: There are three things, the one is the headline, the second is the reporting of the

proceedings in the House and the third is the separate political round-up by its correspondent. (*Interruption*) Therefore, as you have suggested, it must be referred to the Editor.

Shri S. Kundu: We are discussing only a limited question..... (*Interruption*). What is this? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seats. Even if some Member from this side shouts I would request the other side to observe complete discipline. There is no other way.

Shri S. Kundu: We are discussing only a limited question, whether it should go to the Privileges Committee or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either right-away or after getting the explanation from the Editor.

Shri S. Kundu: On the basis of the rules. It is not open to the Member to discuss here the merits of the case. If we do that, we will be precluding the rights of the Privileges Committee. We should not encroach upon the rights of the Privileges Committee. This gentleman on the Congress side was speaking on the merits of the case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have stopped him there, Shri D. C. Sharma. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): Is it the privilege only of the Members on that side to abuse the Members on this side? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Kalinga is a big industrial concern. We have not to go into that. The question is only about the paper.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir three different points of view have been expressed on this issue. One is

that it should be sent straightway to the Privileges Committee. The second is that you should have the original speech along with the translation of the speech as published or distorted in the paper, compare the two and then decide what action should be taken. The third point of view is that under the Rules of Procedure, 223, 224, 225, 226, you cannot get away from referring this matter to the Privileges Committee.

This should not be taken to be a question of one party or the other and this should not be taken to be a question of a Member of one political group vs. another Member of another political group. I think, as it has been put forward by some of my friends, this concerns the dignity of the House. I must tell you that this has to be decided here and now and that it should not be kept pending for a long time. I personally feel—you were also a Member like me—and you will remember that in this country there is a tendency towards tendentious reporting. There is a tendency towards distorted reporting. There were certain papers, you remember very well, Sir, which used to black out your speech; there were certain papers which used to distort your speech; there were certain papers which used to garble the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We have got to put down these dangerous and offensive tendencies which have crept into the journalism of India.... (Interruptions). I think that this privilege motion, which has been brought forward by Mr. P. K. Deo, should be sent to the Privileges Committee. I do not agree with his politics, either Orissa politics or Central politics, but the privilege motion that has been brought forward by him should be endorsed by us and should be sent to the Privileges Committee, so that we can put an end to this tendency, which has crept into our journalism, of blacking out some speeches. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We shall put an end to it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I support Mr. Kunte also.

Shri Umanath: I will give the precedents because you have quoted a precedent saying that such motions are not straightway referred to, but the explanation is called for from the paper and then a decision is taken.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Umanath: That is what he said.

I would give you two precedents. whether we follow a convention or whether we apply the rules, we must be consistent. That is the point. With regard to that, I shall give you two precedents. On such of the motions which are not allowed to be presented by the Speaker, he gets an explanation and then he reads out some decision or something here. But once he allows it to be raised here to be moved question to be decided immediately whether it has to be referred straightway or not. The two precedents are these. When I raised a privilege motion, sent a notice to the Speaker in the last Parliament against Mr. Kamaraja's paper, about calling the members here 'rowdies', then the Speaker did not allow me to raise it in the House, but called for an explanation and then on the basis of both the reports, he gave his decision here. In the same Parliament, when certain derogatory remarks were made in a Kashmir paper, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri was permitted to raise the issue on the floor of the House and after having raised it, it was straightway referred to the Privileges Committee. So, in the one case it was not allowed to be raised here and the explanation was called for, and in another case it was allowed to be raised here and then it was straightway referred to the Privileges Committee. I have given you two precedents, Sir. Let us be consistent. Let it not be told by the country, let the country not get the impression, that this Parliament, when certain

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issues and certain persons are involved, adopts different policies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I would like to refer to the point of consistency, which the hon. Member has raised. I have also been here for the past ten years or more. In Mr. Bhattacharya's case, when the issue was raised by Mr. Bhattacharyya... (Interruption). I am not reading the whole thing. Mr. Bhattacharyya raised the issue....

श्री प्रकाश शौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने एक बार पहले भी श्री सी० के भट्टाचार्य का रेकरेंस दिया है और शायद अब फिर उस के बारे में कुछ कहने जा रहे हैं। श्री भट्टाचार्य ने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के खिलाफ अपना विशाधिकार-भंग का प्रस्ताव अध्यक्ष के सम्मुख रखा और अध्यक्ष ने उस मामले को इस सदन में रखने से पहले इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के सम्पादक को लिखा। बाद में सम्पादक का स्पष्टीकरण आने के बाद उन्होंने उस को इस सदन में पढ़ कर सुनाया। जहां तक इस मामले का सम्बन्ध है, एक बार यहां आने के बाद यह हाउस की सम्पत्ति हो गया है और अब इस सदन को यह अधिकार है कि वह इस बारे में निर्णय ले। इस प्रश्न के यहां पर उठाए जाने के बाद अब आप स्वयं उड़िया पत से स्पष्टीकरण नहीं मांग सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही करती है, उस का निर्णय इस हाउस को करना है। इस सदन में बड़े बड़े कानूनी मेम्बर बैठ हुए हैं। अगर आप को ज्यादा राय की ज़रूरत हो, तो आप उनसे राय ले लीजिए।

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): On a point of order. I will clear it in one sentence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain may resume his seat. . .

Shri Sheo Narain: I am raising a point of order. You must listen to me. I am also a Member of the House, and when I am raising a point of order, you ought to listen to me.

श्री प्रकाश शौर शास्त्री ने जो रिमार्क कसा है . . .

श्री शिवचरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री शिव नारायण : . . . मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member please resume his seat.

Shri Sheo Narain: I shall not resume my seat. I want to raise a point of order.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप पहले श्री शिव नारायण को बिठाइये और फिर मुझे बैठने को कहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is discipline in the House conditional on something? That is bad.

Shri Sheo Narain: On a point of order....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should resume his seat now.

Shri Sheo Narain: Do I have no privilege in the House to raise a point of order?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The remarks made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri were really objectionable. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is one of the seniormost Members of the House. He has made that type of remark against an hon. Member of the House. उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप की राय की ज़रूरत हो, तो श्री शिव नारायण से ले लीजिए। उन के लिए यह मुनामिब नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश शौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो ये शब्द श्री शिव नारायण

की प्रशंसा में ही कहे थे। इस में मेरा और कोई उद्देश्य नहीं था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has given his explanation also that he had no intention to ridicule him.

श्री शिवनारायण: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझ कलीयर करने दीजिए। मुझ पर एटैक हुआ है। क्या मैं जवाब न दूँ? शास्त्री जी ने बड़ा लैक्चर दिया और मुझ पर एटैक किया। मैं सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बुद्धिमान चल्ह रहूँ। जब हाउस के सब पक्ष, सब भेस्टर, इस बात पर एंथ्रीड हैं कि यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाये तो फिर आप हाउस का टाइम क्यों बैस्ट कर रहे हैं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given his explanation already.

श्री मोतह प्रसाद (बांसगांव) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

I do not want to keep it open for discussion any more. I want to say what I have got to say and finish this. The question has been raised. . . (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): May I make one submission? I have only to point out that some of us come here to transact some business, and a business can be transacted only when both sides obey the Chair. The Chair is like a referee; the Chair includes the Deputy-Speaker and also anyone who occupies the Chair. Unless we submit to the decisions of the referee, nothing can be done. So, may I request both sides, let us proceed with the main business without creating confusion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House should be grateful to Shri J. B. Kripalani, because since yesterday's

incident and today's also, there is a tendency to disobey the Chair and behave in a disorderly manner. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Why don't you carry on without harping on the subject?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): I request you to kindly dispose of it within a minute. You may kindly put it to vote and refer it to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot dictate to me. He should resume his seat now.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I only made a request to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am giving my decision now.

Since I have quoted Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya's case, I would like to refer to it again. The rule has been quoted. In that case, when the matter was raised, this was what happened. I am not going to read out the whole thing. Shri Umanath said:

'Unconsciously it might have come in.'

Then, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya said:

"I feel that it is a serious matter..."

Then, the Speaker observed:

"Mr. Speaker: If it is wrong reporting, it may be by mistake or something like that; therefore, we should write to the editor. He may correct it or do something."

He had not written before the issue was raised here. Afterwards, with the permission of the House, he said we might write to the editor concerned.

"Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It can be corrected".

He also supported the Speaker. Shri Vajpayee also supported.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Why I am saying this is this. I know the rule. Even if a matter is referred to the Committee, our usual practice is to write to the editor concerned. I entirely agree so far as the interpretation of the rules is concerned.

An hon. Member: Let us follow it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ruling was accepted by the House only as recently as on 6-7-67 without a murmur. Now, is there anything wrong if we follow this procedure?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I have a submission to make that I may be given an opportunity.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Shri Kunte made a very clear formulation that the rule is there. What has happened on the 6th—I was not present in the House—happened in spite of the rule. I have been in this House for more than 15 years now and I have always noticed that if a letter has to be sent to the editor concerned from the Parliament Secretariat, it is done before the matter is permitted to be brought before the House. Once the matter is under rule 222, permitted to be brought before the House, we should not adopt the convention, foolhardily accepted the other day, and try to write to the editor. This House is not a body which writes to an editor. If the writing has to be done, it has to be done by agencies operating behind the scene. This House can delegate the matter to the Committee of Privileges which can write to the editor. But this House is not a kind of body which writes to any editor. This House, once it is seized of the matter, has got to refer it to the Committee of Privileges.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I had repeatedly stated that I have a submission to make.

Precedents have been quoted by Shri Umanath. Just now Shri Mukerjee has spoken. There is a precedent relat-

ing to Shri Mukerjee himself. One of his speeches was not fully reported in some papers but incompletely reported. The Opposition the next day brought it to the notice of the Speaker that a speech like that of a leader of Shri Mukerjee's stature is not completely or fully or sufficiently reported. The Speaker held that the reporting was not properly done. Even in that case, instead of sending the matter to the Privileges Committee, he took it upon himself to say that 'I shall write to the editor'. And he wrote to the editor. The editor expressed apology and explained the difficulty in that connection, and the matter was closed. I believe Shri Mukerjee himself knows it. I believe you may yourself be knowing it, having been a Member of this House at that time. Sardar Hukam Singh was the Speaker then.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय स्थिति विलकुल विपरीत है यहां पर। आप इस सदन के अधिकारों का हनन कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is over.

I am following the rules, as you have pointed out. Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg leave of the House to move:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any objection from any Member?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges".

Those in favour of the motion will kindly say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will kindly say 'No'.

The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried and the matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, how is it that you have not asked for our vote on this motion? You have declared the motion carried without asking for our vote. This is wrong procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri A. T. Sarma: This is wrong procedure. I strongly protest against it.

14.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
MYSORE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS
RULES, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mysore Government Savings Banks Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 990 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1017/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE
AND SALT ACT, 1944 ETC.

Shri Annasahib Shinde (On behalf of Shri K. C. Panit): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 984 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1967.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 985 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1018/67].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 986 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July 1967, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1019/67].

(3) (i) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 2228 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 2229 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1967, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1020/67].

14.56 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
NO. 813 RE JET FUEL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): In the supplementaries Starred Question No. 813 answered in the Lok Sabha on 29th June, 1967, regarding jet fuel, Shri George Fernandes had asked if ATF is distributed through the Indian Oil Corporation or the refineries which produce this oil. Both he and Dr. Ranen Sen also asked from which company the foreign airliners which come for fueling at Indian ports receive their

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

supplies. In reply I had said that our distribution system is an integrated system and I could not say off hand which unit is supplied by whom. In reply to Dr. Ranen Sen, I had added that it depended upon the particular place where the supply is made. In reply to another supplementary to the same question, my answer was that jet fuel is produced at all the refineries except that at Cochin.

By way of clarification and amplification, and so as to remove any misconceptions that may have been created, I would like to take this opportunity to explain the position regarding the production, distribution and sale of ATF in India.

Aviation Turbine Fuel or Jet Fuel is produced at all the refineries in India except those at Cochin and Digboi. Production is planned on a zonal basis, i.e. the total requirements of each area are met by the production of the nearest refinery/refineries. The refineries do not distribute the product. The actual distribution is done by their associated marketing companies through their own channels and through exchange arrangements they have with the other marketing companies. The actual sale of the product to the airlines is done by the various oil companies in accordance with the sales contracts they have made from time to time. Sales of ATF to foreign airlines at Indian airports are made by the foreign oil companies, with one exception; in that case, the IOC sells jet fuel to British Eagle, a foreign airline.

14.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, I would like to announce a change in the programme for discussion on Demands for Grants. On the conclusion of the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs may be taken up giving precedence over the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): That means when?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Saturday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Shrimati Laxmi Bai will continue her speech.

14.59 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—contd.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक) : उपायक महोदय, मैं ऐप्रीकल्चर के बारे में कह रही थी कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बिहार का मसला बहुत बड़ा है। वहां की घटना सुनने और देखने के बाद बड़ा दुख होता है। हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नेंट ने बहुत काम किया है वहां पर लोगों को बचाने के बास्ते और मैं ऐप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को उस के लिए बधाई देती हूँ। आज बिहार में आया, कल दूसरी जगह में आयेगा अगर भगवान की दृष्टि खारब है। इसलिए हम को यह समझना है कि यह बिहार की समस्या बिहार की नहीं सब स्टेट्स की है। इस मुल्क में जो लोग रहते हैं उन को यह समझना है कि यह तो हमारी समस्या है।

वहां पर बहुत सा काम आपने इन के बास्ते किया है। इस के लिए मैं मिनिस्ट्री को बधाई देती हूँ। स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं ने

1,100 फी किचेन खोले हैं जहां पर 6,72,783 लोगों को खाना मिल रहा है और रोज 6,64,593 लोगों के लिए फी राशन कार्ड और एक रुपया प्रति सप्ताह देते हैं। बच्चों के लिए बाल-आहार का इंतजाम किया है। बच्चों, बूढ़ों और गरीबों का इन्तजाम किया है। 1,50,098 आदमियों को सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में योजना कार्यों में एम्प्लायमेंट दिया है। बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं इस के लिए बधाई देती हूँ। वहां पर कारपोरेशन ने भी कुछ अच्छा काम किया है, मैं उन को बधाई देती हूँ। वे लोग आहार में परिवर्तन करने की बात बता रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है, हम को आपने खाने की चीजों को बदलना चाहिये। आज स्थिति यह है कि हम लोग चावल या क्लीट के अलावा दूसरी चीज़ नहीं खाना चाहते हैं, रोज आधा सेर या तीन पाव खाना एक आदमी को चाहिए, जब कि राइस महीने में पैदा होता है, जबकि क्लीट 6 महीने में होता है, लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो एक महीने, या दो महीने में पैदा हो सकती हैं, हमें उन चीजों पर जोर देना चाहिये, ताकि हमारी खाने की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके। हमारे हैंदराबाद के राजेन्द्र नगर में आपके मंत्रालय ने एप्रीकल्चर इंस्टीचूट खोला है, जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है, उस ने कई अच्छे किस्म के पैडी के बीज उगाने के बारे में बताया है, जिससे किसानों को बहुत फायदा पहुँचा है।

15 hrs.

बिहार प्रान्त या देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों पर नजर रखते हुए हम देखते हैं कि हमारे आनंद प्रान्त ने कुछ अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं, आप लोग भी उसको एप्रीशियेट करते होंगे। इस साल आनंद प्रदेश का बजट बहुत डेफिसिट बजट है। बिहार तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारे राज्य को इस बर्बं ज्यादा चावल देना था, इस लिये उनको किसानों को देने के लिये 12 करोड़

रुपये का फर्टीलाइजर खरीद कर डिपाजिट किया था, उन्होंने उस काम को भी कर लिया है। चौथे प्लान के लिये 522 करोड़ रुपया हमारे पास था जिसमें से 74 करोड़ रुपया हम ने इस साल के लिये रखा था। इस 74 करोड़ रुपये में से 62 करोड़ रुपया हमारे राज्य ने केवल एप्रीकल्चर कम्पनी डेवलपमेन्ट और इरिंगेशन के बास्ते रखा है, यानी बजट का तीन-चौथाई केवल एप्रीकल्चर पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात इस लिये बता रही हूँ कि आपको भी इस नमूने को देख लेना चाहिये और उस पर चलना चाहिये। बजाय इस के कि हम यहां पर दिल्ली में अच्छे अच्छे घरों को गिरा दें और नये नये घर बनाते चले जायें, इस काम को बन्द कर के हमें उस पैसे को केवल एप्रीकल्चर के लिये खर्च करना चाहिये।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जो स्टेट काटन, शूगर, जूट और पैडी को बहुत अच्छी तरह से उगाते हैं, उनकी आपकी तरफ से तारीफ होनी चाहिये और उन के लिये प्राइज़ या इनाम भी रखना चाहिये और उन को ऐसे काम करने के लिये 10-20 करोड़ रुपये का स्टेट को इनाम देना चाहिये। उन लोगों से काम कराने के लिये आपके पास कुछ डिस्ट्रीशनरी प्राइट होनी चाहिये। आज एजेक्शन के पास, हैल्प के पास डिस्ट्रीशनरी फण्ड होता है, लेकिन एप्रीकल्चर के पास नहीं है ऐसा क्यों है? इस तरफ आपको खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं कुछ किचन गार्डन के बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूँ। कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो 15 दिन में उग आती हैं जैसे मेथी हैं, दो महीने में कहा, उग जाता है, तीन महीने में आलू उग जाता है, ऐसी चीजों के लिये आप बहनों को सुविधा दीजिये, उनको अच्छे बीज दीजिये, इस काम में पैसा खर्च कीजिये इस से आप का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और खाने की चीजें

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

की पूर्ति होगी केवल पैदी परही निर्भर करने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री जगजीवन राम जी के हाथ में इस डिपार्टमेंट के आगे ही समझती हूं कि खूब और से काम चलेगा, भागीरथ भी गंगा जी को नीचे लाये थे, उन को स्वयं तपस्या करनी पड़ी थी, मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे जगजीवन बाबू भी, ऐसा ही प्रयत्न करेंगे, केवल फाइलें बनाने में ही आपना समय खर्च नहीं करेंगे । आप जब इस समस्या का मुकाबला करने के लिये लड़ेंगे तो हम सब आपके पीछे हैं और आपकी मदद करेंगे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस से पहले कि मैं खाद्य, कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय पर आपने कुछ विचार रखूँ मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस समय आपके प्रदेश बम्बई में जो शूगर का अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : उस का फैसला हो गया है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : 26 जून से अब तक वहां पर चीनी नहीं मिली है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने अब उस पर कोई कार्रवाही की है ।

श्रीमन्, तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बीत चुकी हैं और इन योजनाओं का अर्थ या कि भारत अब में आत्म निर्भर होगा, लेकिन मुझे सकूल अक्सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया । ऐसा हुआ क्यों? क्यों हम आत्म निर्भर नहीं हुए? एक तो नारेबाजी हुई और दूसरा आपनी कमियों और दोषों को प्रकृति के ऊपर मढ़ने का काम हुआ—ये दों काम बराबर हुए हैं । सब से

पहले एक नारा दिया गया—बंगला, गमला, छत—यानी बंगले में खेती करो, गमले में खेती करो, छत पर खेती करो जब इस से कुछ नहीं हुआ तो बन-महोत्तम चला, जब इस से भी अनाज की कमी पूरी नहीं हुई, तब सलाह दी गई कि अब अनाज की जगह फल और दूध इस्तेमाल करो, जब अनाज ही नहीं खा सकते तो फल और दूध कहां से खायेंगे । अन्त में मांस खाने की बात है । हमारे गेंदा बाबूजों कांप्रेस दल में हैं और जब वह उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री बने तो यहां तक सलाह दे डाली कि चूहे खाओ । . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह आपकी पार्टी में सीधे होंगे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमारी पार्टी में तो ऐसी पागलपन की बात नहीं करते थे, लेकिन जब आपके यहां पहुंचे गये तो करने लगे ।

अन्त में स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी ने एक ऐसा इलाज बताया कि जिससे कि शायद भारत में अनाज की कमी ही नहीं पड़ेगी—सप्ताह में एक दिन भूखे रहो । इस समय 1 करोड़ 30 लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया जाता है, यदि और ज्यादा कमी पड़े तो सप्ताह में एक दिन और छोड़ देने से काम चल जायगा—बहुत बड़िया नुस्खा है । इस रास्ते पर चल कर मैं कहूंगा कि भारत अनाज के मामले में कभी भी आत्म निर्भर नहीं होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जितने हमारे खाद्य मंत्री हुए हैं उन का खेती से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं था और भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री पाटिल तो रात दिन सेठों के बीच में विचरा करते थे, किसानों से उहें क्या मतलब? नौकर शाही का भी खेती से कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि नौकरशाही तो खास तौर से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते ही नहीं हैं । इस तरह

से मैं समझता हूं कि आपकी कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो पायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या मैं ऐसा मानूं कि आपका खेती के साथ बहुत गाढ़ा संबंध है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: जरूर है, इसे मान कर चलिये।

श्री अग्नीधर राम: हमारे बारे में भी गलत धारणा न रखियेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: मैं अभी के मंत्री महोदय के बारे में गलत धारणा नहीं बनाऊंगा। मुझे हमदर्दी है कि ऐसे भौंके पर खाद्य मंत्री बने हैं, कहीं इन्दिरा जी ने आपको फंसाने के लिये तो यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं ढाल दी है—आप सफल हों, मैं यह कर्त्त्वना करता हूं।

जो हमारे नये खाद्य मंत्री हैं, वे जरूर धरती के आदमी हैं, खेती से संबंध रखते होंगे और जो लोग भूंके मरते हैं, उनका भख से बास्ता होगा। इस लिये यदि आपको कुछ करना है तो मौजूदा रास्ते पर चल कर आप खाद्य के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सकेंगे, मुझे इस में शंका है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कुछ तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह कहा गया था कि तीसरी योजना में 30 प्रतिशत अनाज में बूँदि की जायगी लेकिन हुआ क्या? मैं कुछ आंकड़े देकर बताता हूं—

सन 1961-62 में नहीं के बराबर,
सन 1962-63 में 5 फीसदी घट गया,
सन 1963-64 में 3.7 फीसदी बढ़ा,
सन 1964-65 में 10.5 फीसदी बढ़ा,

सन 1965-66 में लक्ष्य 10 करोड़ टन का था, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ और हालत इस समय बहुत खराब है। किर क्या हुआ?

इस से बराबर निराशा बढ़ती गई और हर वर्ष हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रति वर्ष 24 लाख टन, दूसरी में प्रतिवर्ष 31 लाख टन, तीसरी में 50 लाख टन, 1964-65 में 60 लाख टन, और 1966 में यदि रुपयों में हिसाब लगायें तो 523 करोड़ रुपये का करीब करीब 1 करोड़ 30 लाख टन अनाज हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूं कि अभी के बारे में इस योजना का क्या नतीजा रहा है।

तीसरी योजना के जो लक्ष्य थे वे पूरे नहीं हुए। अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई के जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह कहा गया था कि 128 लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। जो लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ वह 75 लाख एकड़ का हुआ। अतिरिक्त भौंकों पर उप्रत बीज का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था वह 1480 लाख एकड़ भूमि के लिए किया गया था परन्तु 470 लाख एकड़ भूमि के लिए ही उप्रत बीज दिये जा सके। नाइट्रोजनधारी खाद के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि इसका उत्पादन 690 हजार टन होगा लेकिन यह हुआ 190 हजार टन ही। भूमि संरक्षण भी असन्तोषजनक रहा। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मद्रास में तो कुछ काम इसके बारे में हुआ लेकिन बाकी कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ। पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में 27 लाख एकड़ की बात कही गई थी। तीसरी में 110 लाख एकड़ की बात कही गई और चौथी में 200 लाख एकड़ की बात कही गई है। पता नहीं यह योजना पूरी होगी या नहीं और यह लक्ष्य पूरा होगा या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की मंत्री महोदय को पांच और योजनायें बनानी पड़ेंगी भगवर वह चाहते हैं कि सारी जमीन को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाए।

जब यह स्विति रही है और सफलता आपको नहीं मिली है तो इस सब का जो

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

दोष है वह सारे का सारा बादल पर मढ़ दिया गया है, मानसून पर इसका दोष मढ़ दिया गया है। कभी सूखा पड़ गया और कभी बाढ़ आ गई, यह कह कर आपने छठकारा पा लिया। इसी के बीच में भारत की खेती बरबाद हो रही है। सूखा जब पड़ा या बाढ़ आई तो दोष दिया गया इन्द्र को। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सूखा और बाढ़ से इन्दिरा बचा सकती थी^१। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इन्द्र और इन्दिरा के बीच में किसान पिटा रहा है, उसकी खेती चौपट होती रही है।

इस समय कुल खेती 36 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि पर होती है। जिस भूमि को इस में से इस समय पानी मिल रहा है वह करीब नौ करोड़ एकड़ है जो योजना पूरी हो जाएगी तो बारह करोड़ एकड़ तक पानी पहुँच जाएगा। यह तब होगा अगर चौथी योजना पूरी हो जाए। तब भी 24 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि बचेगी। अब इसका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो सारी भूमि के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 70-80 वर्ष का समय चाहिये। इन 70-80 वर्षों में दुनिया कहां पहुँच जाएगी, दुनिया कहां चली जाएगी, क्या इस पर भी आपने व्यायाम दिया है। मंत्री महोदय जानते होंगे कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से जो सिचाई के साधन थे उन में कुएं और तालाब भी हुआ करते थे उनका हिसाब किताब भी रहा करता था। अब तालाब समाप्त से हो गए हैं। लेकिन वे भी इन आंकड़ों में शामिल हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गंगा का मैदान है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का जो इलाका है वह अकेला ही देश को अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकता है। इन दो प्रान्तों को चाहिये क्या? इनको पानी चाहिये, जमीन के नीचे जो पानी है वह सिचाई के लिए चाहिये। यही एक माल चीज उनको

चाहिये। यही सब से जहरी चीज है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में^२ गंगा के मैदान के नीचे जो पानी के स्रोत हैं, जो पानी के भंडार हैं, जो नदियां हैं, उनका अच्छी तरह से अभी तक प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। इस तरफ आपने व्यायाम भी नहीं दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को चाहिये क्या? उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रधान मंत्री चाहिये, इसके अलावा और तो किसी चीज की उसको जरूरत है नहीं। मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े पेश कर रहा हूँ। मद्रास राज्य में पानी की सुविधायें उतनी आसानी से नहीं हो सकती हैं जितनी आसानी से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं क्योंकि मद्रास के आसपास हिल्ज हैं, आसपास का इलाका पहाड़ी इलाका है, लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है? श्री राम रेही जो कि कांग्रेस संसदीय दल के मंत्री हुआ करते थे उन्होंने एक सक्युलर निकाला था और उस में कुछ आंकड़े दिये थे। उन्हीं आंकड़ों को मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि मद्रास में पम्प जो हैं, कुएं या नलकूप जो हैं जिन के जरिये से पानी खींचते हैं वह इस समय 1,35,313 हैं। इसके मुकाबले में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल आप लें। यहां कमशः 5937 और 11377 हैं।

हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं....

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : जानते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जानते होते और हया होती तो कुछ करते।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : आपके चरण सिंह जी भव वहां पर हैं, उनको कह दो कि लगा दें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पूर्वी इलाका है, वह बहुत ही उपेक्षित

है। इस सबन में जब उसके बारे में आवाज उठाई गई तो एक आयोग नियुक्त किया गया, एक कमेटी वहां गई लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में बुदेलखण्ड का इलाका है। वहां जमीन ज्यादा है और आबादी कम है। उस जमीन का भी अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। लेकिन उस ओर भी विशेष व्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

अब मैं आपके सामने रासायनिक खाद की बात को खबर ना चाहता हूँ। इस पर बड़ा जोर दिया जाता है। सब से पहले तो पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और किर खाद की होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि जितने भी हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शहर हैं जितना उनका कूड़ा होता है वह बहुत बढ़िया खाद हो सकती है। दिल्ली में ही खास तौर पर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह कूड़ा गडडों को पाटने के काम में आता है। शहरों का जो गंदा पानी है वह भी अच्छी खाद का काम दे सकता है। लेकिन आज वह पानी नदियों के पानी को गंदा करने के काम में लाया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों की तरफ अगर आप व्यान दें तो काफी खाद पैदा हो सकती है।

खेती में सबसे ज्यादा जिस चीज का अभाव है वह पूँजी का अभाव है। किसान के पास पैसा नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक ने 1961-62 में एक सर्वे किया था। उस के कल-स्वरूप यह पता चला कि 1962 में करीब 24 अरब रुपया कर्ज का किसानों पर था। उस में सरकारी और सहकारिता की ओर से जो रुपया आया वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की ओर से 131 करोड़ आया तथा सहकारी बैंकों की ओर से 236 करोड़ आया। यह कुल कर्ज का पन्द्रह सैकड़ा है। एसी जब स्थिति है तब किस तरह से खेती की तरक्की हो सकती है, किस तरह

से हम अपने के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर बन सकते हैं। खेती की इस तरह से उपेक्षा करके हम इस काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

इसका दोष व्यावसायिक खेती पर भी मढ़ा जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि कुछ भूमि व्यावसायिक फसलें पैदा करने में, नकदी की फसलें पैदा करने के काम में आती हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय व्यावसायिक खेती में केवल 19 प्रतिशत भूमि है। और ये व्यावसायिक फसलें विदेशी पूँजी अर्जन के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं क्योंकि सूती कपड़े, चाय, चीनी आदि से हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। इससे कोई नुकसान नहीं है। सबाल यह है कि हमारी खेती की उपज किस तरह से बढ़े जो इस बक्त नहीं बढ़ रही है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि जमीन पर ज्यादा दबाव है। अमरीका के, रूस के, आस्ट्रेलिया के, कनाडा के, मुकाबले में यह ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन लंका, पाकिस्तान, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और जापान के मुकाबले में यह सही नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में फी व्यक्ति जमीन खेती की ज्यादा है लेकिन उपज बहुत कम है। जापान के मुकाबले में भारत में फी व्यक्ति छः गुना भूमि है, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में उत्पादन बारह गुना कम है। जब ऐसी स्थिति खेती की हो तो किस तरह से काम चल सकता है।

भूमि सुधारों पर भी बहुत जोर दिया जाता है जो सही भी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधारों के बारे में जो कानून बने हैं उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। प्र० ० वी० के० आर० वी० राव जो आज मंत्री हैं, वह जब योजना आयोग में थे तो उन्होंने कहा था “इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आफ लैण्ड रिफार्म्स” के सफा 260 पर कि जो हद बन्दी का कानून है, उसका जो उद्देश्य था कि जमीन बढ़े

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

भूमि हीनों में और खेत मजदूरों में, वह पूरा नहूँ हुआ है। उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। मैं मिसालें दूं कि विहार में हृदबन्दी का कानून बना लेकिन अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ। विहार में पांच हजार, छः हजार और 23 हजार और 24 हजार एकड़ बाले किसान हैं। यह है जमीन के वितरण की हालत: यह है भूमि सुधारों के कानून की हालत। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हो रहा है। वहां भी यही हाल है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: (बेतिया): उत्तर प्रदेश में आपका मंत्रीमण्डल है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: उससे क्या हुआ? मैं उसका इस बात में समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ: मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि जमीन को बांटो। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी मैं यही कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह के लोग आज सरकार में हैं और जिस तरह की सरकारी मशीनरी है उस में कभी जमीन बंट नहीं सकती। उत्तर प्रदेश में बागों को छूट है। अगर हजार डेढ़ हजार या दस हजार एकड़ भूमि में बाग हैं तो वह भूमि भी हृद बन्दी कानून के अन्दर नहीं आती है।

आज खेती के बारे में कोई चिन्ता व्यक्त नहीं की जाती है, लोगों को अनाज देने के बारे में ही चिन्ता की जाती है। आप दिल्ली को ही देखें। दिल्ली बालों को अनाज चाहिये, साग सब्जी चाहिये और जो यहां की जमीन है वह बड़े बड़े सेठों और अमीरों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए एकवायर हो रही है। आज भी हजारों एकड़ जमीन एकवायर करके आपने रखी हुई है। इस रास्ते पर चल कर कोई काम नहीं होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार कानून सख्ती से लागू हो, ईमानदारी से लागू हो, जिस उद्देश्य के लिए यह कानून बनाया गया था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो।

श्री विमूलि चिह्न (मोतीहारी): इसको उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर करेंगे या जगजीवन राम जी करेंगे? उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास काफी जमीन है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: हमें खुशी है कि माननीय विमूलि मिश्र जी हम से कह रहे हैं कि हम को करना चाहिये ...

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास बहुत जमीन है यह इन्होंने लत आरोप लगाया है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि अभी राम को राज्य नहीं मिला है, अभी विभीषण को राज्य मिला है। महाभाया प्रसाद जी और चरण सिंह जी आपके यहां के ही तो हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि राम-राज्य कायम हो जाये।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में एक पांच सात वरस की व्यापक योजना बनाई जाये। लेकिन श्री जगजीवन राम इस योजना को तभी कारणर कर पायेंगे, अगर सारा मंत्रिमण्डल उन का साथ दे। कानून बना कर सादरी, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई का वातावरण तैयार किया जाये और शैक्षिनी तथा मौज मस्ती के वातावरण का अन्त हो और वह तभी होगा, जब कोई भी व्यक्ति 1500 रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च न करे और इस प्रकार जो रुपया बचे, उस का सिंचाई में डाल दिया जाये। मैं श्री मिश्र को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम दिल्ली कर सकती है और वह उस से यह काम करवायें।

खेती और सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में किसी असफलता के लिये जो अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हों, उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिये। आज तक किसी अधिकारी पर किसी प्रकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं ढाली गई है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि मंत्रालय के पास केवल

कागजी काम और कागजी तरक्की की रिपोर्ट्स आती रही हैं। हमारे एक अधिकारी, रन्धारा साहब, 1965 में गोंडा और फैजाबाद गए थे और उन्होंने ने रिपोर्ट दी कि वहां पर बड़ी तरक्की हुई है, बहुत खेती हुई है और सिंचाई की बहुत व्यवस्था की गई है, आदि। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि वहां पर केवल कागज पर कुंए बने और कागज पर ही खेती हुई है। हमारे अफिसर जाते हैं और सर्टिफिकेट दे देते हैं कि बड़ी तरक्की हुई है। अगर वाकई तरक्की होती है, तो वह कहां चली जाती है? सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि जिन अधिकारी के रहते हुए कोई काम न हो, उस की मुम्भतिली और बख़्तिगी को जाये। जब तक इस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ढाली जायेगी, तब तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

आज हमारे देश में किसान का आदार नहीं है, श्रम का आदार नहीं है। मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बताता हूँ। एक बार मैं अपने जिले के विकास खंड कार्यालय में गया। मैं उस वक्त भी एम० पी० था। गर्मी के दिन ये और मेरा सिर कपड़े से ढका था। मैं बी० डी० ओ० के दफ्तर में गया और उस की खाली कुर्सी पर बैठ गया। वहां पर एक कर्मचारी आया और कहने लगा कि बी० डी० ओ० की कुर्सी पर कैसे बैठ गए। उस के बाद एक दूसरा कर्मचारी आया। उस ने मुझे पहचाना और कहने लगा कि माफ कीजिए, इन्होंने ने आप को पहचाना नहीं। मैं ने उस को कहा कि तुम तो ज्यादा बेइजती कर रहे हो कि जिस को पहचानते हो, उस को कुर्सी पेश करते हो, दूसरे को नहीं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब विकास खंड अधिकारी के कार्यालय में मेरा यह हाल था, तो बेचारे किसान का क्या हाल होगा। कलेक्टर, तहसीलदार और सहकारिता विभाग, सब में यही स्थिति है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि श्रम का आदार हो, दफ्तर के बाबू और कलेक्टर आदि को कम तनाखाह दी जाये और किसान, कृषि के विशेषज्ञ, मेहनत-मुशक्कत करने वाले को ज्यदा तन्खाह और इज़ज़त दी जाये अगर देश में

इस तरह का बातोवर्ण होगा, तभी हक घन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे, बर्ना नहीं।

मैं सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरे दल के और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। मैं इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि सामुदायिक विकास ने चाहे कुछ और किया हो या न किया हो, लेकिन उस ने गांव-गांव में भ्रष्टाचार ज़रूर फैला दिया है। विकास-खंडों में जीपों के बेजा इस्तेमाल, शौकीनी, रंगीनी, बीज-मस्ती और गलत कागज को भरने के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं होता है। अगर यह सरकार समझती हो कि देश काफी तबाह हो चुका है, अगर उस में हिम्मत हो, अगर उस ने कोई नई तारीख लिखनी हो, तो इस स्थिति का अन्त होना चाहिए।

जहां तक सहकारिता का सम्बन्ध है, अगर सारे देश में उस की जाच करने के लिए एक कमीशन, आयोग, नियुक्त किया जाये, तो इन में लूजारों करोड़ों रुपयों का गबन और भ्रष्टाचार मिलेगा। सहकारिता का मतलब है सांझेदारी। लेकिन सहकारिता केसे चलेगा? महाराजा पटियाला और महाराजा कर्णसिंह के साथ गांव के किसान की क्या सांझेदारी चल सकती है?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: माननीय सदस्य की सरकार के एक मंत्री, श्री रामानन्द तिवारी ने कहा है कि बी० डी० ओ० को बनाए रखा जाये, उस को एबालिश न किया जाये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: श्री रामानन्द तिवारी गलत कर रहे हैं। मैं उन की बाकाल नहीं करने जा रहा हूँ।

सहकारिता बिना बराबरी के नहीं हो सकती है। अगर इस कसीटी पर कसा जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान संसार का सब से अधिक असमानता बाला देश है, क्योंकि जाहे सामाजिक दृष्टि से हो और जाहे आर्थिक दृष्टि से, छोटे और बड़े में इतना बड़ा अन्तर दुनिया में और कहीं नहीं है। कहने को हम पचास

[**श्री राम सेवक यादव**]

करोड़ हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में केवल पचास लाख लोग ही ऐसे हैं, जो समृद्ध जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, जो हजारों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, जिनको भूख का कोई अनुभ नहीं है, जिन को बाढ़ से कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है और जिन्हें महाराष्ट्र से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है।

सरकार अनाज और कपड़े अदि के दाम निश्चित करती है, उन पर कंट्रोल लागू करती है, लेकिन निश्चित दाम पर वे चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। अगर पैसे, दो पैसे का फर्क, हो, अगर चार ल: आने ज्यादा पर भी मिल जायें अगर कहीं कुछ ज्यादा दाम हों और कहीं कुछ कम, तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि कंट्रोल भाव पर चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। इस का भी इलाज जरूरी है। आज बम्बई में चीनी ल: रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलती हैं।

अगर श्री जगजीवन राम इन कुछ कामों को करने में सफल होंगे तो मैं कठमूलेपन में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ, मैं उन को बधाई दूँगा। लेकिन जिस रात्ते पर यह सरकार अबतक चलती रही है, अगर वह उसी रात्ते पर चलेंगे वहां बांसुरी बजाते रहेंगे नो कोई कायदा नहीं होगा।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I talk of food, you and the House will excuse me if I say, in this food discussion Congressmen have very severely criticized the Government but when an Opposition Member criticizes the Government in the same terms they begin to fret and protest. This is not a very reasonable attitude of mind. It is just like a woman who knows that her child is wrong and beats her child but when another person does anything in that respect she begins to resent.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: That is natural

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let us not act like women; of course, it is natural to women.

I would also suggest one thing. After all, the Congress is in a majority and this government does what it likes because it has the support of that majority. Having that majority they should be more sure of themselves than be irritated by the criticism of the Opposition.

They also say that the Opposition is bent upon creating confusion in this House. Why do they want to add to that confusion? If they allowed the Speaker to settle these matters, I think, they would save a great deal of the time of this House.

Sir, yesterday I was listening to the speech of the Deputy Minister of Food.

An hon. Member: Minister of State.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am sorry. It is difficult for me to keep trace of all the grades of ministers also are there.

He was reeling out to us figures; they were very illuminative and complimentary to the Government. But he did not answer the statistics that had been given by Shri Lobo Prabhu and which have been given before that in this House about the production that has increased according to the statistics of the Government from 55 million tonnes in 1951 to 88 million tonnes in 1960-62. It is an increase of 55 per cent.

We are always told that we are producing babies at a fast rate but I hold that we have produced in these years according to the statistics of the Government more food than babies. The percentage of increase of babies is about 30 while the production has increased by 55 per cent according to the statistics of the Government. If the Minister of State wants statistics, I have got some statistics of the food

that was despatched from Delhi and the food that was received at the other end in Bihar. In January, what was sent was 175,000 tonnes of food and what reached Bihar was 174,000 tonnes; in April, 191,000 tonnes were despatched from here and what was received in Bihar was 175,000 tonnes; in May, 218,000 tonnes were despatched from Delhi and what reached Bihar was 188,000 tonnes; in June, 201,000 tonnes were despatched from here and what reached there was 182,000 tonnes. I may have made some mistakes in recording these figures. If I have mistakenly taken them, I stand to correction. May I know if these figures are right or wrong? Why should there be any difference between what is despatched and what is received at the other end? Who is responsible for this? May I request the Food Minister to see who is responsible for this? Those who are responsible for not sending food which is given to them for despatch to an area that is suffering from famine are responsible for murdering people and such people must be taken to task. Unfortunately, our Government makes laws which are never carried out.

I was talking about production. Even when there was 88 million tonnes of production, the then Minister of Food, Shri S. K. Patil, sent for a good deal of grain from America. When he was asked why he was getting food from America, he said, "We are building up a buffer stock." Then, there was the drought. I would like to know what happened to that buffer stock. We never heard of it again. If we calculate according to figures given, I think, every individual in India would be able to get 12 to 13 ounces of food per day. Are we able to supply that much? There must be something very defective either in our distributive system or in the purchasing power of the people. You have to examine that. I am sure, if these things are tackled, there will be no deficit of food according to the figures given to us by the Government itself. But what happens is this. The Government

gives us the figures. When we quote them against the Government, the Government authorities say that these figures are not correct figures. But when they quote figures against us, they say that they are absolutely correct.

Yesterday, we got figures about so many wells dug and many acres of land afforested. How many trees died, that was not given; how many wells went dry and produced no water, that was not given. But we were asked to accept these figures. When there is drought, the Government discovers the merit in these small projects, the minor irrigation schemes. What were they doing for all these twenty years? Why did they not think of it before? During all these twenty years, food has been sent for from abroad. They think of minor irrigation schemes only in the drought year and that also to satisfy their critics that they are doing something. If they had really taken to the task of agriculture more seriously, there would have been no deficit by this time.

Then about fertilisers, we are told that they are having so many factories. May I submit that the organic manure is more important than the chemical fertilisers? Have the Government made any effort to see that this organic manure in India is saved and is not waste away as fuel? Have they supplied to the poor people in the villages with cheap fuel, so that they may not burn the valuable and important organic manure?

Then about co-operatives, we are told that the Government have established co-operatives. But what happens in these co-operatives? I am very sorry to say that the politicians have entered into them. In one place, I saw when the Prime Minister went there the Co-operatives presented him with a purse of Rs. 1 lakh and he accepted that purse. Co-operatives are public institutions.

An hon. Member: In Madhya Pradesh?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Whatever the Pradesh may be; I do not want to name it. There are birthday celebrations of Ministers and I have seen that the co-operatives contribute to these birthday celebrations to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000.

श्री रम सेवक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश में दादा ?

श्री जौही बांदो कृष्णलाली : कहीं भी हो भाई, मुझे उस को ले कर क्या करता है।

I am only concerned with facts. Who are responsible for it, is the other people's concern. Co-operatives are public institutions and they are financed by the public. In the Khadi institution, even the highest person who goes there will never get even half an inch of cloth as sample without money. This is public money and Gandhiji has said that it must be used as if it were our own money. I am afraid, this Government has taken the words of Gandhiji very literally; they use public money as their own money.

Then, we have been promised by the Minister of State that this country would be self-sufficient by 1971. I do not know when our Minister of State came in Parliament. But I am sure, the Food Minister remembers that this promise was made to us from year to year since Independence. It was made by every Food Minister. During the Second Five-Year Plan, talking upon planning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who knew something of every subject, told us that, after the Second Five-Year Plan, not only would we be self-sufficient but we would also export food. Are there any old members here who remember this?

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He said that we would earn very useful foreign exchange. May I humbly ask this young man to be very careful about making promises? I do not say that the Food Minister himself is making any such promise. He knows the history of all these promises and he is

not likely to make any such promise. It is better, you do some thing than make promises.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is the promise of the Plan; long before I came in.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That is the promise of the Plan. That has also been the promise of every Food Minister. He perhaps has not yet had any occasion to make a promise, but his assistant did make a promise that the country would be self-sufficient by 1971. I am quite surprised why our Food Ministry does not send some of its people to some foreign countries from which we can learn. I had been to Israel. But the Food Ministry will never send anybody to Israel; I do not know why. It was a barren land, and Israel has made it into a garden. In Israel nobody possesses more than seven or eight acres of land, but they have all aspects of co-operatives. They have a co-operative shop. What is the function of that shop? Its function is not merely to give loans, but that shop keeps all the instruments of production, for instance, tractors; they keep good seeds and they give advice to the cultivator; when the crop is ready, they take over that crop and sell it in the market for the cultivators. By these means I have seen people holding seven or eight acres of land having a refrigerator, a television set, a broadcast receiver, a motor car and so on and they are also sending their children to college for higher education. They are able to do this with just seven or eight acres of land. But we shall have nothing to do with them. All right, let them have nothing to do with Israel, but let them send their people to study how they have been able to produce a garden in that barren land. How have they done it?

I went there and I saw how they had done it. There was yet another desert land which was to be cultivat-

ed. I saw that the old president of Israel Mr. Ben Gurion was living there in the desert 80 miles away from his capital, and having a telephone there, and keeping a house in the capital; sometimes, if he overstayed he remained there in his house in the capital, but otherwise he would return to his kibutz and work there; his wife was also working. I had to go to his place in ankle-deep mud because there had been rain. He talked to me. What did he talk to me? He talked to me about Buddhist philosophy. He talked to me about yoga; he never talked to me one word of politics. I told him 'What is this that you are talking'. He said 'I am interested in these things'. They are interested in politics; they are interested in world affairs, they are interested in philosophy and they are interested in many other things in which our people are not interested.

I had been to Formosa last year. None of these Ministers would ever go or send any assistant of theirs or any administrator to that prohibited land. Formosa is an original or founder-member of the UNO, and yet we have nothing to do with it. Even from the old point of view, the enemy of an enemy is a friend, but we do not consider these things. We are so frightened. We have nothing to do with it. I asked the people of this little island how it was that they had made it so prosperous. They said 'We did not do as you did we gave no attention to capital industries, and we did not start with steel mills. What we did was first to give our attention to agriculture and the production of things that were needed by the people for their every-day use.' That is how we have come to have so much agricultural surplus that we can send it out'. They sent out 60 million dollars worth only of bananas in one year and 60 million dollars worth of sugar. They send packets of food to the mainland to tell the Chinese people how prosperous they are. They told me that they have double the number of tourists that we get in the whole of India. It is a small island. There are no Taj

Mahals there; there are no Jumma Masjids there; there are no places of historical interest there. Nothing of the sort. Yet people go there to see how they have been able to make this tremendous progress. The population there is 850 per square mile while we have 400. They have been able in less than 20 years—less than the time we had—to make that island so fertile.

I asked them: what did you do? They said: 'When we came here, it was a refugee government. When we came, everything was in the hands of the Government. As soon as the people could invest money, they handed over the industry to the people to run it for themselves either on a cooperative basis and or on a proprietary basis, on the basis of joint stock company. There is no restriction there on anybody going and establishing a factory. There the question does not arise whether it is private sector or public sector; it is all for the good of the nation; it is all for increasing production.

So I would advise our Food Minister not to be so obtuse as our Defence Minister or our External Affairs Minister, but to have an open mind. send his people to these countries from which we can learn much and bring that knowledge and act accordingly. I hope he will do it and our land will again prosper and we will not have to send for food from abroad from such a poverty-stricken country as Italy in Europe.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gurupadaswamy.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (प्रमरेली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हर स्टेट को बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप का मौका पाने वाला है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : हर स्टेट से किसी न किसी को मौका मिलना चाहिये, ताकि वह अपनी बात रख सके। अगर बहुत से

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

मिनिस्टर इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो हमारा सारा समय चला जायगा ।

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I have been trying to catch your eye for the last four months and still not succeeded. I have never opened my mouth after my election and people in my constituency are thinking that I am enjoying Delhi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request him to be patient.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu): I would suggest whatever time you are giving to members, you should give 5 minutes less to the Minister because they must listen to us and then Shri Jagjivan Ram will speak.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of all parties here...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Then why are you violating it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not violating it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: You are not allowing us an opportunity. Now two Ministers will have spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trying to so adjust that all get an opportunity.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: At the end, the hon. Food Minister will reply. Before that, you should give other Members an opportunity. Why are Ministers being allowed to speak? You allow other members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get your chance.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि मिनिस्टर महोदय जो बोलने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं क्या वह कांग्रेस पार्टी का समय ले कर खड़े हुए हैं। अगर वह कांग्रेस पार्टी का समय ले रहे हैं, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब मिनिस्टर्स कांग्रेस पार्टी का टाइम लेते हैं।

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Why should Ministers be allowed now? They have a right to speak any time, whereas Members are not so entitled. You are not giving us time now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ministers intervene to explain policies and answer certain points raised from this side. I entirely agree with you. This feeling in the House I would like to convey to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I will try to extend the time.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I appeal to you to allow all sections to speak at least once. After that the Ministers can take time, two hours or three hours, but they must know the viewpoints of the members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Cabinet Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, ultimately will take a whole survey, but minor points are raised, and it is expected that some reply should come forward. You will get your time.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): It is not a question of time alone. After all, at the fag end members are asked to speak for a few minutes after tiring the House.

Secondly, yesterday itself Government should have taken note of it, when Mr. Shinde was speaking, the general consensus in the House was that the Minister should not take so much time. After that again today another Minister. Again Mr. Jagjivan Ram. I would like you to take this into consideration.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Why can't you give one round to all sections first?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will not lose a single minute.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: That we know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the points that you make will be taken note of. Let us proceed. This is a very sensitive element in our life I know.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): I have no objection to the Ministers speaking here, but I want that the Business Advisory Committee, while fixing the time, should take into consideration this fact also that three Ministers will speak on the subject, whereas all the States are interested. What will the Ministers say? They will state only the policy, they will give a reply, but we have to represent our constituency also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I said just now, I am going to convey the feeling of the House to the Minister concerned. We will extend time. Secondly, it is not a question from this side. Yesterday as I said many members from that side also are eager to speak, but the Minister, when he wants to intervene, should not be obstructed, because he has got to state policy matters.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): When you are suggesting that the time will be extended, I would like to know from the Chair whether the deadline fixed of 21st July is going to be extended. If that is not going to be extended, by this method you are really depriving the House, which has to do it once in a year, viz., to discuss the budget of the country. And therefore, when you are giving this stop of extending the time, you would really be doing a disservice to the House. Please allow me to say that. (Interruptions). Therefore, this has got to be very carefully taken into consideration, because what we have found is, for instance, for the Defence budget where this country is spending a thousand crores of rupees annually we had only seven hours. Food is such a vital subject. Yesterday the hon. Minister of State took more than an hour. Since he sat down, there has been hardly one hour of discussion, and now another Minister is going to initiate other

policies. I really don't know what is going on. We are in your hands. My submission is that you must see that the House is able to discuss the budget of the country properly. If you say that the time will be extended, it only means that on the 21st of July the guillotine will come and we will suffer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely agree with the general proposition that the the budget session should provide opportunities to discuss every Ministry, if possible. The Business Advisory Committee has taken all this into consideration.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): No discussion; no money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members suggest that the time taken by the Ministers should be taken into consideration and I say that we will consider that point.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): What about his allegation that you are doing a disservice to the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the generosity of the House.... (Interruptions.)

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow the hon. Minister will have to reply at 2.30 or 3 p.m. Therefore, whatever time is available is available. Tomorrow is Friday. Ten hours are allotted. Tomorrow one more hour and we will be finishing ten hours.... (Interruptions.) Hon. Members may kindly sit down; they should not make it a habit of standing up and interjecting at whatever stage we are. I am saying that time should not be extended because the External Affairs

[Mr. Speaker]

is coming and you will loss the other demands. Time has been extended by one more day, that is this Saturday and next Saturday also so that some more demands could be covered. Two or three more demands could be covered. If you go on extending the time for these demands, nobody would be the loser except the House and the country. Therefore, I suggest that we keep it to ten hours, whatever may happen. After finishing ten hours, the Minister will reply.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): No other Minister should intervene.

Mr. Speaker: Since he has been called, I would request him to finish in ten or fifteen minutes because on policy matters the Cabinet Minister will speak. The other Minister also has spoken and I do not think the other Ministers can enunciate policy matters.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Sir, ten hours were fixed. You should remember that we represent some constituencies and we wish to place some facts before the House. We cannot be content with Minister's replies or because some other Members from that side speak. We have also to put forth some points. Therefore, if some more demands are to be guillotined, let the time be extended for this Ministry so that Members can speak.

Mr. Speaker: Some more demands will have to be guillotined.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Let them be, if they have to be . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: No; this cannot be done.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Since this morning, two Members from the Opposition have spoken; now the Minister is going to speak and then another speech from that side will come. If the time is not extended, where is the opportunity for us all to speak.

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the Minister start now.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से अपोजीशन के सदस्यों के लिए टाइम-लिमिट है क्या उसी तरह मवियों के लिए भी कोई टाइम लिमिट है।

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the about it. They are taking the time of the Congress; they are not taking your party's time anyway. Your party is getting the full time, whatever is allotted to you. Within this time which has been taken in these interruptions, at least one more Member could have spoken on the Demands! Let the Minister start now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the generosity of the House, and I am also happy that so many hon. Members have taken such a keen interest in food and agriculture. I promise my friend Shri Piloo Mody that I would co-operate with him fully and try to be as brief as possible.

Yesterday, my colleague, Shri Shinde, tried to cover some ground and replied to certain points raised by hon. Members. Today, I propose to deal with a few other points. The rest of the ground will be covered by my able and respected colleague, the Food Minister, sometime tomorrow.

I find on the list 14 cut motions in regard to community development and panchayati raj. Some cut motions question the efficacy of the community development. Some other cut motions refer to the need to improve the working of the community development. A few cut motions consider it a wasteful exercise.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They cancel each other out.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: These, as my respected, erstwhile leader Acharya Kripalani has said, cancel each other out. In a way, they are mutually exclusive and sometimes they are contradictory. At the outset, let me answer one important question: whether community development should continue or not. Later on, I shall indicate what modifications we propose.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That means it is not working properly.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Let me say what I have to say, and then you have your own judgment. It appears to me that some doubting Thomases in some quarters have been suggesting that the community project and panchayati raj institutions have not been working well. Therefore we have got to reconsider the whole position, and certain suggestions have also been made that community development may go. But may I humbly say that judging from any point of view, objectively, there are strong reasons for continuing community development and panchayati raj institutions. The reasons are incontrovertible, indubitable.

Shri Piloo Mody: Congressmen will make a lot of money out of it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I will deal with it later on if there is time. Firstly, there has got to be a community approach to community development. If we concede that there has got to be community development, that the rural areas have to be changed and transformed, then this concept of community development has got to be accepted. Local initiative, local leadership, have to be harnessed; local resources, human and material, have to be mobilised and the programme and machinery have got to be set up to bring about this economic change and social transformation in rural society. This is being done by the community development and panchayati raj institutions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Question.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: They offer the necessary programmes to bring about the social and economic change in rural areas. At this point of time, after 16 years, when we have experimented and also successfully established such institutions in various parts of the country, to say that they are wrong to me is wrong. To cry a halt to them is like crying a halt to democracy itself, because the alternative is departmentalisation of various functions. When if we decide today that community development and panchayati raj institutions should be wound up, we will be taking the country back to the times of British raj.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): Now the corruption is decentralised.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That is a fringe which should not be mixed up with the basic concept.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Have the BDOs been dispensed with in some States as useless persons performing no function?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: BDOs refer to the structure, not to the programme. Some States are thinking of having an alternative staff structure. For instance, in M.P. and some other States like Haryana, Punjab, etc., they are thinking of abolishing the BDOs. In M.P. they have SDOs instead of BDOs. There has been some re-thinking about the staff structure, but so far as the basic elements are concerned, there is no change at all. If we change our approach and policy in regard to community development and panchayati raj institutions, I am afraid once again in the rural areas the traditional forces, the obscurists forces and the well-to-do classes will gain control. (Interruptions). There is no alternative to community development. If my opinion is asked, I would say that there has got to be more community development on right lines.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It has not been on right lines so far?

Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said that block jeeps would be withdrawn. Are you going to implement that assurance?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I agree that jeeps have got to be used properly. They should not be withdrawn.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Your predecessors were not good enough to do it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Some members have criticised the past performance of community development. There is nothing like full satisfaction. We are not full satisfied. This is an institution which has been there for the last 16 years and it is our task to see that the superfluous frills and weaknesses and some of the wrong practices are removed to strengthen this machinery.

May I inform the House that there was a sort of a study made by the Central Institute of Community Development recently, and according to the preliminary report the level of awareness about community development among the villagers is quite widespread. They have examined nearly 7000 people.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They were suffering from T.B. or what?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Out of 7000 people nearly 86 per cent... (Interruption).

Shri Piloo Mody: Let us not interrupt him; this is his maiden speech.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: This is not my maiden speech. I have made a number of speeches in this House. Perhaps Shri Piloo Mody has come to Parliament for the first time.

Shri Sonavane: These city people do not want to hear the problems of rural areas.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Sir, according to this report, 86 per cent of the people have said that they are aware of the community development, its programme and various activities. Various surveys made have

indicated that community development and its programme has really created a certain amount of impact in the rural areas.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): May we have some idea of the achievements of community development? We do not want opinions, we want facts and figures.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: The same question was also raised yesterday, whether community development has done any good to agricultural development. For the information of the House I would like to say that the community development agency has helped the farmers to realise the importance of better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and various other improved practices.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair]

In the field of social service the contribution of community development to create the community assets in the villages is significant. For instance, about 44,2000 drinking water wells have been constructed in the rural areas.

An Hon. Member: Without water.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: This has been achieved with a sizeable public contribution (Interruption). Sir, I have no time to answer these questions now. Hon Members can discuss with me in the lobby and I will tell them everything.

Some 375,000 kilometres of approach roads have been laid and more than a million latrines have been constructed. The establishment of about 4,800 primary health centres has effectively helped the expansion of medical services in the rural areas. Special emphasis has been given to the programme of adult education.

We have also tried to see that the weaker sections of our community get

a lot of assistance from the community development programme.

For the information of the House I may say that we have suggested to the State Governments to re-define the concept "weaker sections of society". We have suggested to them to include within the definition scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers, landless labourers, sub-marginal cultivators and tenants belonging to such cultivation, nomadic tribes and traditional artisans excluding master craftsmen and the State Governments have been taking steps on the lines suggested.

The welfare of the weaker sections of the society has been assigned a statutory status in the panchayati raj institutions, and many panchayati raj bodies have constituted special committees to look after the welfare of the weaker sections

The most important aspect of the community development is, to my mind, that over a period of years this agency has been able to create a series of community assets in the rural areas....(Interruptions). There is no time, I may be allowed to go on.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the Minister be allowed to go on.

Shri K. Ankrudhan (Chirayinki): The Speaker informed us that the hon. Minister will take only ten minutes. He has already taken 25 minutes. So, he should be asked to curtail his speech.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Perhaps the hon. Members do not want me to meet their objections.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: In this context, the discussion of community projects should not take more than two minutes, because we are discussing the subject of food and agriculture and community project comes in only

by the way. But, all the time he has been talking of community projects.

Mr. Chairman: He will deal with the subject with which he is concerned. (Interruptions) I would request hon. Members not to waste the time of the House like this. Let the Minister go on with his speech.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I have started by saying that there are 14 cut motions on panchayati raj and community development projects. So, I am really sorry to hear from the hon. Members that I am devoting a lot of time on that. I am only dealing with the questions and points raised by the hon. Members by way of cut motions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This is not a discussion on community development but the whole subject of food and agriculture.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: In the community development areas we have special programmes like applied nutrition programme, rural works programme and drinking water programme in selected areas which give considerable strength to the weaker sections of the community. Special co-operative programmes also have been evolved. Labour co-operatives, washermen's co-operatives and so many other co-operatives are taking root in helping the vulnerable sections of the society in rural areas. But I must confess that a certain amount of benefit has gone to the well-to-do sections of the society. Therefore, in future it will be our endeavour to see that this distortion is corrected and the community development programmes in future would help more the weaker sections, the vulnerable sections of society.

I know, hon. Members are very much exercised over some of the weaknesses which we find in the community development projects. We are

[Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy]

aware of those problems and we are not avoiding those problems. There has been some wastage in the community development areas. There may be a certain amount of corruption, maybe malpractices; but may I say that in a case like this where we have to deal with millions and millions of people, creating institutions for their benefit, certain fungus growth may be there. I am not justifying it at all. It should be our concern and it is our endeavour in future to see that such malpractices and corrupt practices are avoided and superfluous fringes and frills are also cut out.

From this point of view we called a meeting of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj some time last year and we have taken up the suggestions made by the participants there. Also, we have had a number of discussions, a series of discussions, with various experts and now we have formulated a new policy for community development and panchayati raj. The main approach of this new policy is to avoid unnecessary activities from the community development work, to streamline the administration and to pinpoint the issues which are important.

We have said that agriculture and family planning should be given top priority and programmes of local relevance subject to the availability of resources and also subject to the convenience of the State Governments, should be taken up. We have also said that special activities like the rural manpower programme and applied nutrition should also be taken up in selected areas. With a view to streamlining and strengthening these various institutions in the country we have asked the State Governments that the three-tier system of panchayati raj should be completed in all the States as quickly as possible.

In regard to the size of the blocks we have left it to the States. We

have no objection if there are changes made by the State Government in respect of personnel but we have told them that at no time at any cost the agricultural programme should suffer; the agriculture extension staff in the community development areas should be maintained, if possible strengthened, and this draft policy has been circulated to the State Governments for comments. When we receive their opinions we will be able to formulate this new policy and we will take the House also into confidence. Later on we will adopt the policy as the new policy of the Government of India... (Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: He is concluding.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): He is taking the Congress Party's time.

Mr. Chairman: He is consuming his own party's time. You cannot object to it.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Speaker announced that he will speak only for ten minutes.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I am taking the time of my party... (Interruption).

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले (चांदनी चौक): उपायक महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई टाइम लिमिट है या नहीं ?

Mr. Chairman: He is taking his party's time. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Umanath: The time is precious.... (Interruption).

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले : आप के पहले दो अध्यक्ष बदल चुके हैं लेकिन उन की स्थित बराबर चल रही है ।

Shri K. Anrudhan: He is actually wasting the time of the House....

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: टाइम जरूर कांप्रेस का है लेकिन सुनना तो हमें पढ़ रहा है ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I repudiate these insinuations. I am not taking the time of the Opposition at all (*Interruption*) I am not yielding.

An Hon. Member: He has not said anything.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I have said many things. You have no patience to hear.

Mr. Chairman: I appeal to the Members to listen to him patiently.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: The Members of the Opposition have tabled 15 cut motions under the Department of Cooperation. These cut motions deal with agricultural credit, expansion and diversification of cooperative movement and discrimination towards non-Congress States in the matter of cooperative assistance. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Chairman: I would again request the Members to listen to him in silence.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Taking the question of political discrimination to non-Congress States, I say the cooperative assistance released by the Government of India is linked to the purpose of each State in the field of cooperative development and also its capacity to raise its own funds. Therefore, I say, there is no discrimination at all. According to this formula, any State Government can take the help of the Centre subject to the general availability of funds allotted to this Department, the matching funds from the Centre, provided the State Government also will find its own resources. In 1967-68, so far the Central assistance has been released to four States for agricultural credit stabilisation funds and the releases to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the two non-Congress Governments, are far heavier than those released to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The figures are: Bihar—Rs. 50 lakhs, Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 57 lakhs, Rajasthan Rs. 30 lakhs and Uttar Pradesh—Rs. 1.50 crores.

An hon. Member: What about other States?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: The Central assistance has been released to only four States so far.

The lady Member on the Congress side, Mrs. Mohinder Kaur, raised a question about the interest rate charged by the co-operatives from the cultivators. She has said that the interest rate is on the very high side. The position is that the Reserve Bank lends at 4 per cent for short-term and at 4½ per cent for medium-term loans. The cultivator gets the loan at 9 per cent or 10 per cent. The average margin charged is 1 per cent by the apex banks, 2 per cent by the Central Government and 2.5 per cent by the primary co-operatives. The Reserve Bank helps the co-operatives upto 40 per cent only; 60 per cent of the money has to be mobilised by the co-operatives themselves through deposits. The interest paid on these deposits range from 4 per cent to 6.5 per cent. The co-operatives charge the pooled rate of interest from the cultivators. We have, however, requested the State Governments to examine the position at each stage of lending and try to make the margin reasonable, commensurate with the services rendered by these institutions.

Lastly may I say that we have been taking a number of steps to improve the pattern of assistance and the efficiency of the co-operative structure and to diversify its activities? Since 1965-66, the crop-loan system has been introduced progressively in various States. We have been stressing the importance of the credit-worthiness of the purpose as against the credit-worthiness of the individual. By this arrangement a lot of tentants, i.e., share-croppers, will be able to get the benefit.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: May I enquire how far it is correct that only 3 per cent of the loans given by the co-operatives go to cultivators whose assets are less than Rs. 1,000? The co-ope-

[**Shri Lobo Prabhu**]

rative movement is not for the poor tenants, but for the rich land-owners and the political supporters of the party in power.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I repudiate the insinuation.

Shri Lobo Parbhoo: It is a statement of the Reserve Bank.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I repudiate the insinuation in the latter part of his question. About the first part, it is true....

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Then what has he repudiated?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Why does he not listen to me?

About the first part, it is somewhat true that the well-to-do sections of the rural society have got the largest benefits out of the co-operative credit structure, and we are equally concerned about it. It is for that very reason, that we have changed the system of assistance. That was what I was saying. Hereafter, we will be giving increasingly assistance on the basis of crops and not on the basis of security of land. The credit-worthiness of the purpose will be the more important consideration in future than the credit-worthiness of the individual concerned. So, it will be our endeavour to see that this pattern of assistance reaches every village and covers all the States by 1968.

It is our approach to see that all these institutions based on co-operation, the co-operatives of various varieties and kinds, the Community Development and the Panchayati Raj institutions are integrated and co-ordinated, so that all these agencies get more strength and more vitalisation and the vulnerable sections of the society, and the village economy as a whole, will be the beneficiaries of the results of their activities. Whenever we make criticisms about these institutions we have to bear in mind that we are still in the initial

stage of development and it is very wrong and dangerous to say that these institutions have outlived their purpose. Time is very short indeed. Sixteen years is a very short period....

An hon. Member: Not for him.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I am saying that sixteen years is too short a period in the history of a country.

Therefore, the whole objective and the strategy of village development is integrated development and putting into service the whole net work of institutions for various kinds of activities. In this task, we have to eradicate various weaknesses and various mal-practices and also mobilise a large amount of resources so that they may play a very key role in the task of change and transformation of the rural society.

I thank you and also the hon. Members for the indulgence that has been shown to me.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I just seek one clarification from the hon. Minister? The hon. Minister has given an impression to the House that the community development project and its administration has helped the weaker sections. Since he is quite new to this Department, I do not want to put him in a tight corner. All the reports which have been submitted after a thorough examination of the community development project and its administration both by Indian and foreign teams have said that the caste system has been reintroduced in the Community Development Administration and they have also fortified this caste system in most of these areas. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a thorough study of it and then give his considered view before the House.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I also put at the disposal of the hon. Minister some information which is within my personal experience? The offi-

cers of these community projects always stay with the richest landholders, and they eat there and they do things for them and nothing for what he calls the vulnerable section of our society.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: (Quilon): And travel with a lady clerk.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Two hon. Ministers have intervened in the food debate and some truths have come out from their speeches. And we had some truths revealed to us by the hon. Minister who spoke just now.

Even after twenty years of Independence, what is the position of our agrarian economy? Even after we have had three plans, what is the position? Our agrarian crisis is deepening. It has been accepted in several documents that famine conditions prevail in six States. Even in surplus States like Madhya Pradesh, starvation deaths have taken place. As announced by some Sarvodaya leaders, within six months, 204 starvation deaths have taken place even in a surplus State like Madhya Pradesh. In Bihar also, starvation deaths have taken place. What is the reason? Why is this situation prevailing even after three plans? Shri J. B. Kripalani had pointed out that during the First Plan, our leaders had said that after the completion of the First Plan period, we would become self-sufficient. But even after the Fourth Plan, what is going to be the position? The target fixed for achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan is 120 million tonnes. An economist of the Bihar University has explained:

On the basis of trends of production of the major agricultural crops over the last fifteen years, perspective planning has estimated that an output of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains could have been expected in 1965-66 if weather conditions had been normal. In fact, because of drought and other reasons, production was down at 72.3 million tonnes.

"If the rate of growth of the past 15 years is maintained in the Fourth Plan and if there are normal weather conditions, the food production will be 106.2 million tonnes".

It will never reach 120 million tonnes. Even after three Plans, we find that the landlords and rich landholders, blackmarketeers and hoarders are exploiting the poor peasants and agricultural labourers. That is the main reason why the agrarian economy is in a crisis and even starvation deaths are occurring. We remember the Bengal famine of 1943. 30 years ago, our great poet, Mahakabi Vallathol had written about famine and death:

Marikka sadharanam; vishappil dahiko Nammude natcil matram

'Generally people will die, but people will flame in hunger only in our land'.

After 20 years of Congress rule, the same position prevails. Starvation deaths are taking place. What is the reason?

Yesterday the hon. Minister of State, Shri Shinde, challenged the non-Congress Ministries in 8 States, who have come to power for the first time in 1967, and asked: why do they not implement land reforms? After 20 years of Congress administration, these 8 non-Congress Ministries came into power only three months ago. And he is challenging them to implement land reforms . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I did not challenge them.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I am prepared to challenge him.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What I said was this: if they implement, we shall support them.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: This is after 20 years of Congress rule.

Shri K. Anirudhan: We are going to do it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: In Kerala, we are going to do it. I will explain it.

The All India Rural Household Survey Committee set up by the National Council of Applied Economic Research under Dr. P. S. Lokanathan stated that last year, 1965, the income of the rural community is as follows: 35.14 crore people in rural India had an average income of 68 P. per head per day. That means not one meal even a day. The average daily income of the last 10 million of the rural population was 27 P. This is after 20 years of Congress rule and independence. One crore of agricultural labour and poor peasants get a daily income of 27 P. This is not said by a Communist, but by Dr. Lokanathan. 50 million people get 32 P. and another 100 million get 42 P. per head per day. This is 20 years after independence. Why?

This is our socialism. The crisis in the agricultural sector and the industrial sector is reflected in the Economic Survey of 1966-67 which says:

"While agricultural output was somewhat higher than in 1965-66, it was well below the record level of 1964-65. Import of foodgrains had to be substantially increased. Production actually declined in many industries based on agricultural raw materials and the growth rate of industrial output was rather low. There was, nevertheless a marked rise in prices, particularly of foodgrains".

After 20 years of Congress rule, the agricultural position is like this.

The ministry put forward some new measures, a new strategy. What has been the crux of this policy? The new strategy announced in this House on May 30th in reply to Unstarred Question No. 803 is: inject some inputs into agriculture and wait for output. This input is either creation of irrigation potential or extension of community development or NES blocks or soil conservation projects

or improved varieties of seeds or fertilisers or use of some new agricultural practices like the Japanese method, Chinese method etc., and provision of agricultural credit. Where does all the credit go? To the rich monopoly landowners, that has been accepted by the ministry itself.

The second point is to ignore the man behind the plough and avoid drastic changes in the socio-economic set-up.

Is it a new strategy? It is an old strategy. In 1930, 37 years ago, W. Burns, a British agricultural expert, in his book *Technological Possibilities of Agriculture in India*—he had been in India—talked of raising agricultural production by 30 to 50 per cent by better irrigation facilities, better manuring and use of good seeds etc. So, this is not a new thing. After 20 years the same thing is repeated. Such an approach was the basis of the 'grow more food' campaigns in the early post-second world war years. This has been the basis of our agricultural planning during all the three plans although emphasis has been shifting from one topic of input to another.

In the first plan it was river valley irrigation and power projects. Then it shifted to the use of chemical fertilisers and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Now it is the high yielding variety, Taichung, Tainan etc., hybrids.

What have we achieved? During the three plans we spent nearly Rs. 2,000 crores on development of agriculture and another Rs. 1,431 crores on development of irrigation, but our need for import of foodgrains went on increasing, and we spent during the three plan periods nearly Rs. 2,500 crores on food imports.

During the period 1950-51 to 1962-63 we spent nearly Rs. 1,000 crores on development of irrigation alone, but the proportion of net irrigated area to net sown area which was 17.6 per cent in 1950-51 moved up to only 18.9

per cent in 1962-63. This is not due to drought, this is not due to world wars as explained by the Finance Minister when he replied to the budget debate.

Between 1950-51 and 1962-63 agricultural production is believed to have gone up by 42.4 per cent and food production by 35.9 per cent, but there has been an expansion of the net sown area also in this period by 14.6 per cent. Hence, our planning effort can claim credit for an increase of 28.9 per cent in 13 years. 1962-63 was a normal year and not a year of low production.

Despite increasing foodgrain production by nearly 44 per cent, the ration is 10 oz. in some States, 15 oz. in some others, while it is merely 4 to 5 oz. in Kerala, and scarcity conditions prevail in large parts of the country. The entire system of rationing and fair price shops are to be maintained by imports. The availability of foodgrains per adult per day was 17-18 oz. in 1966. This year in Kerala we get 4-6 ozs. What is the all India average in 1966? I have given that. Nearly one-third of the foodgrains that we produce or import is lost in transit or storage. All these go to show that we have failed to introduce a national food policy or to produce enough despite huge expenditure. We failed even to distribute on an equitable basis what we produced and imported and have allowed people to starve and die in scarcity areas. We failed even to store properly the precious grains. The main reason is the attitude to the actual tiller. There are nearly 750 lakhs of wastelands in our country. The Government of India has not been able to complete a survey of these lands and find out how much of it could be immediately brought under cultivation. The survey so far conducted indicates that 53 lakhs of acres of land are available and more will be discovered later on. We have talked so much about land reforms. But the recent report on the implementation of the land reforms prepared by the Planning Commission tells us that

even the most elementary land reforms have not been completed. The intermediaries have yet to be abolished in many States. Fair rent is even now a dream in many places and security of tenure is yet to become a reality in almost every State for share croppers and sections of tenants. At will evictions go on merrily. There are no proper land records and so on. All these had been accepted by the land reforms implementation committee.

At the last conference of Chief Ministers, our Food Minister spoke about implementation of the land reforms. The necessity for the implementation of the land reforms is recorded in 1957 by the agrarian reforms committee headed by Mr. Asoka Mehta. Without implementing land reforms, you cannot increase production without giving land to the tiller and distributing it to the agricultural labour, you cannot increase production with become self-sufficient. You spend money and the blackmarketeers and hoarders get the benefit.

My last point is about the food position in Kerala which is precarious. On the floor of this House, on May 31st, the Agriculture Minister assured us that he would send 70,000 tons to Kerala every month. But in June the quantity was reduced by 24,000 tons and for July the reports say it would be reduced by 35,000 tons. They are violating their assurance. During the last fifteen years they cheated the peasants and agricultural labourers and they violated all the assurances. Now they are starving the people of Kerala. If this situation is going to continue, the people are not prepared to die of starvation; they will fight and die a heroic death.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rajasekharan. You will have five minutes.

Shri Rajasekharan (Kanakapura): Sir, I am sorry I have been given only five minutes, and I cannot possibly finish my points within such a short time; however, I would like to

[Shri Rajasekharan]

point out one or two important problems which are agitating the country. I would first like to refer to the Ministry of Food. Here, there have been cut motions which have been moved in this House, pointing out about the non-supply of food to non-Congress governments. As you know, the reason is due to the failure of rains in certain States and also the delay caused by the West Asian situation.

Another point which has been made in some of the cut motions is with regard to the national food policy. Here, I would like to say that a national food policy can be evolved only after taking into consideration the various aspects which we are facing on the food front. I would like to emphasise here that the food problem is a very complex problem; it cannot be solved just in a haphazard way. We would like to take into account all the factors and statistics which are available as far as food production in this country is concerned. But if you take the statistics which we are getting in this country, I would like to say that they are not correct, because the very basis of the collection of those statistics is quite wrong. Hence we are not able to arrive at the exact deficit in production. However, I would like to point out here that it is very essential to have a national food policy. I hope our hon. Minister will give due consideration to this. This is a problem which has been facing us time and again—so that a suitable policy can be evolved very early not only for the betterment of the farming community but to solve the food problem of the country as a whole.

Here, I would like to offer my own suggestion. The food habits of the people have to be changed. Otherwise, I am afraid we will not be able to solve the problem at all. For instance, if you take Kerala, the people there would like to eat more rice which is in short supply not only in India but even in the countries where

rice is being grown on a large scale, because their production is decreasing every year. So, we have first to change entirely the food habits of the people. Here, I must congratulate our scientists who have evolved good strains in paddy, in wheat, in bajra and in so many other grains. But unfortunately we have not been able to make use of those strains in large areas where we think they could be used. The reasons are many. I would not like to go into the details. I would only like to refer to some of the problems which are being faced by our farmers. First of all, I would take up the fertilisers. Yesterday, some hon. Members were mentioning about the rise in fertiliser prices.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Minister was saying that the prices could not be brought down. I would like to point out here that due to devaluation the price of fertilisers has gone up by 57.5 per cent. It is due to the Government's action that the prices of fertilisers have gone up. So, I demand that the Government should come forward to extend the subsidy which it had promised to give to the farmers. I think thereby the farmers would be able to get the fertilisers at a cheaper cost.

I would here like to point out that though there have been cut motions and there have been many suggestions, unfortunately, most of the Members have failed to mention anything about research. Whatever advance they have made in the western countries in the matter of production. It is due to research that they have been able to produce more. Yesterday, when our hon. Minister was praising our scientists and the farmers, my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody was a little bit impatient. He does not understand that it is due to re-

search that most of the western countries have been able to increase food production. I must congratulate our ex-Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. C. Subramaniam, who was responsible for encouraging the scientists, with the result today we see hybrid seeds used in many States. Government should consider giving more help and finance to agricultural research.

17 hrs.

I would quote from a bulletin brought out by the ministry to illustrate the poor attention we have been able to give all these years to agricultural research:

"To give an instance of the inadequacy of the support that has been available one may mention the Indian Agricultural Research Institute founded in 1905, which is not only the main national research centre for agriculture but at present the main nursery of the new generation of scientists required to incite and sustain an agricultural revolution. In recognition of its role the University Grants Commission invested the Institute with the powers of an University in 1958. It is well known that it maintains a very high standard of instruction as a result of which students from not only all over India seek admission but also those from other countries. Yet in this institution not even a single additional hostel room has been provided since 1951. For the expansion of staff and research facilities only Rs. 96.40 lakhs were provided during the entire Third Plan, and the scientists of the institute who are full of ideas and energy had to look to PL. 480 funds to provide additional urgently required funds. It is hardly necessary to point out that the research efforts during the Fourth Plan period must match the magnitude of our food needs and the urgency to make India self-sufficient in

food and other urgency required agricultural produce."

This would illustrate what a poor attention we have been able to pay to agricultural research.

If we go through the figures, we have been able to spend on agricultural education, during the third plan only about Rs. 30 crores compared to Rs. 135 to Rs. 140 crores spent on providing industrial education in so many institutions. Therefore, Government must provide more facilities and open more agricultural colleges and schools, particularly in rural areas, so that the farmers' sons will be able to learn the new techniques which have been evolved. At the same time, agricultural extension has to be strengthened more.

As you know, irrigation is one of the most important things for agriculture. We have to provide more irrigational facilities. There is limited scope under major and minor irrigation. Therefore, we must tap the underground water for irrigation.

I wanted to refer to a few other points also, but due to lack of time, I am not able to do so. I hope Government will take into consideration all the points which I have been able to mention.

✓ 17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: ABOLITION OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES AND PRIVY PURSES OF FORMER RULERS OF PRINCELY STATES

Mr. Speaker: Before I call on Shri Madhu Limaye to raise the discussion . . .

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Sir, one hour will not be sufficient. The time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: That is the time allotted. We have been extending it. Even if we extend the time by half-an-hour, according to the rule any Member who has previously intimated can be called to speak. Al-

[Mr. Speaker]

ready there are 21 names. Therefore, the first speaker may take 10 to 15 minutes and others may take 5 to 10 minutes so that I may be able to accommodate a large number of hon. Members.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की बहस कानून की परिभाषा करने की बहस नहीं है जैसे कि तीसरे वर्ग के अधिकारी की अदालत में होती है। आज की बहस सिद्धान्तों की बहस है, दिवाधारों की बहस है और जीवन मूल्यों की बहस है। वैसे तो यह प्रस्ताव राजाधारों के खास अधिकारों तथा उन को जो निजी कोष, प्रिवी पर्स मिलता है, उस के बारे में है, लेकिन उस का सन्दर्भ बहुत व्यापक है.....

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I entirely agree with the sentiments and the sense of wisdom expressed by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the point of order?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: My point of order is that this matter was already discussed a week ago.

Mr. Speaker: Your objection is that it should not be discussed now?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, there was a cut motion in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye which reads as follows:

"Failure to introduce a measure to abolish the special privileges of ex-rulers of States."

श्री मधु लिमये : वह पेश नहीं हुई, क्योंकि मैं हाजिर नहीं था इसलिए पेश नहीं कर सका।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I am coming to that point. I will not be unjust to my hon. friend. This discussion under Rule 196 says: "... to raise a discussion on the question of abolishing the special privileges and privy purses of

the former rulers of the princely States." I am purely on the procedural matter. I am not going into the rationale or the wisdom of the proposition. Either the cut motion must have been moved or it must not have been moved. When it was not moved, it means it was not felt necessary that the matter should be brought before the House. If it was moved, then it has already been defeated. I am not being unjust to the hon. Member, I am only trying to make the position quite clear.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो आदमी सदन में उठा नहीं है वह कैसे पेश कर सकता है।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: When he himself had put in a cut motion and had not felt the necessity and urgency to come forward and move it. I think it is not proper that the House should discuss a matter which has already been discussed a week ago. Therefore, under Rule 338 the matter is out of order. I am submitting this for your judgment.

Mr. Speaker: Since I have already permitted it, he may continue.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रर्जन कर रहा था कि यह बहस सिद्धान्तों की है, दिवाधारों की है तथा जीवन मूल्यों की है, और इस का संदर्भ भी व्यापक है। वैसे प्रस्ताव में केवल राजाधारों के खास अधिकारों और निजी कोष की वर्का की बाई है, लेकिन जो बहस में उठाना चाहता हूँ वह सभी खास अधिकारों के बिलाफ़ और जहां जहां इस तरह की विशेष सुविधाओं के मढ़ हैं, उन को खत्म कर के लिये उधर रहा हूँ। मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि अगर यह राजाधारों के विशेष अधिकार और प्रिवी पर्स खत्म हो जाते हैं और ये मुक्त यात्रा बन जाते हैं तो मेरे जैसे लोगों का ये साथ देंगे मन्य खास अधिकारों और विशेष सुविधाओं के खत्म करने के काम में।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं यह बात प्राप्त के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान कानून और संविधान के मात्रात्व इन को क्या क्या खास सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं? आज तक जो चर्चा चली है—वह उन को और रकम मिलती है उन के बारे में ही चली है।

वहां तक रकम का सबाल है एक लाख से अधिक जिनको यह निजी कोष मिलता है ऐसे राजाओं की संख्या 102 है और जिनको इस लाख से अधिक मिलता है ऐसे राजाओं की संख्या 6 है। यह सोचने की बात है कि इनको यह जो प्रियों पर्स मिलता है उन पर किसी किस्म का आमदनी टैक्स नहीं लगता है और दूसरे करों से भी इन्हें मुक्ति है। मैं इनकम टैक्स के बारे में इतना जानकार आदमी नहीं हूँ। दाढ़ेकर जैसे लोग बता सकते हैं इसके बारे में। लेकिन मूले कई लोगों ने बताया है, जब मैंने उन से पूछा कि 17 लाख और 26 लाख आदि जो कोष इनको मिलता है टैक्स देने के पश्चात्, इतनी राशि प्राप्त करने के लिए आदमी को कितना कमाना पड़ेगा, कि वे इसकी कल्पना ही नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वर्तमान जो टैक्स सम्बन्धी कानून हैं उन कानूनों के अनुसार सारे टैक्स देने के शिवाय किसी भी व्यक्ति के पास इतना पैसा बच सकता है। इसी से आपको यह पता चल सकता है। कि कितना बड़ा विशेष अधिकार इन लोगों को मिला हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि जिसकी इतनी आमदनी होगी उसके पास कुछ सम्पत्ति भी होगी ज्योंकि किसी भी आदमी को इतनी तनाखाह तो मिलती नहीं है और अगर होगी तो सम्पत्ति कर भी उनको देना पड़ेगा और दूसरे सारे टैक्स देने पड़ेंगे। तो आज वर्तमान कानून की जो व्यवस्था है, टैक्स कानून की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके मात्रात्व इस तरह की नकद आमदनी किसी भी व्यक्ति की नहीं हो सकती है। इसी से आपको पता चलेगा

कि एक विशेष कोटि में ये लोग जम्कर बैठे हैं और उनको यह खास अधिकार प्रियों पर्स के जरिये मिल गया है।

दूसरे उनके कई अधिकार हैं। इनके जो बकाब हैं, जेवरात आदि हैं सब भीजों हैं उन बारे में जो इन को सहूलियतें दी गई हैं। लास नम्बर की गाड़ियों का ये इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उन्हीं दूर पानी और बिजली भी इनको मुफ्त मिलती है। उनके बह व्यक्तिगत इस्तेमाल के लिए है। लेकिन वेरे बास ऐसे उदाहरण भौजूद हैं और एक उदाहरण में जब आपको देता हूँ जिसमें इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग होता है। रामधुर के दूरपाल साहब हैं उनको जो मुफ्त बिजली और पानी मिलता है वह उनके व्यक्तिगत इस्तेमाल के लिए है लेकिन उन्होंने खास बाग, राज प्रासाद में

एक मानवीय सदस्य : यह कौन है?

ओ मधु लिमये : वे नवाब हैं। रामधुर के नवाब हैं। सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं। वह शायद उनके भाई हैं। उनकी चर्चा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं नवाब साहब की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। इहोंने अपने खास बाग, राज प्रासाद में कई दफ्तर लगाये हैं, कई होटल लगाये हैं और उनके लिए इनको जो मुफ्त बिजली और पानी प्राप्त होता है, उसी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यह मैं दुरुपयोग का हादाहरण दे रहा हूँ। वैसे तो इस तरह की सहूलियतें सभी राजाओं को मिलती हैं।

एक बात भी है। विदेशों से जब ये लैटते हैं तो इनके पास जो सन्दूक आदि होते हैं उन की तलाशी नहीं ली जाती है जिनको दस बन्दूक बाली सलामी बिलती है, वा पन्द्रह बन्दूक बाली जिवको सलामी बिलती है। इस तरह से इनका भी वर्णकरण है और इनको भी सलामियां दी जाती हैं।

कुछ राजा ऐसे भी हैं कि उनके हारा जो पेट्रोल आदि खर्च किया जाता है चूंकि पेट्रोल पर एक्साइज इयूटी बहुत

[श्री मधु मिलये]

ज्यादा होती है, इस बास्ते इन लोगों के लिए यह एकसाइज द्वूषी भी माफ कर दी जाती है, वह उनको बापस लौटा दी जाती है। इस तरह के पचासों अधिकार, विशेष अधिकार इनको मिले हुए हैं। अगर उनके ऊपर आप कोई केस आदि करना चाहें तो जिस तरह नए राजा हैं, हमारे मंत्री लोग हैं और उसी तरह वडे नौकरशाह हैं, उनके खिलाफ अगर कोई केस करना होता है तो सरकार की इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है और बिना इजाजत लिये उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे नहीं चल सकते हैं तभी न्यूर्सें हिन लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमे बिना केन्द्र की इजाजत लिये नहीं चल सकते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी भी प्रजातांत्रिक, लोकतांत्रिक देश में इस तरह के खास अधिकार और विशेष सुविधाएं कुछ इने गिने लोगों को दी जा सकती हैं? संविधान की धारायें बिल्कुल साझे हैं। कानून के सामने सभी लोग समान हैं, सब के लिए समान मीके की भी बात है। आगे चल कर इस सिद्धान्त को भी माना गया है कि जो पिछड़े हैं, दलित हैं, दबे हुए हैं उनको विशेष अधिकार मिलने चाहिये। कोई भी यह नहीं कहेगा कि इनको ये खास अधिकार इसलिये दिये गये हैं कि ये बहुत दबे हुए हैं, दलित हैं और पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं। इस वर्गीकरण में ये लोग नहीं आते हैं। हमारे संविधान की जो बुनियाद है, उसके बरबिलाफ़ ये सारे खास अधिकार और विशेष सुविधाएं जाती हैं।

यह मैं जानता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में दूसरे वर्ग भी ऐसे हैं, सत्तारूढ़ वर्ग के हिस्से, जैसे हमारी कम्पनियों के लोग हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, उनके अपने खंड के लोग होते हैं, एक्सपेंस एकाउंट होते हैं। ये भी इसी तरह की विशेष सुविधाएं और खास अधिकार हैं। मंत्रियों और नौकरशाहों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि क्या मुफ्त मकान और गाड़ियां और

पदासों तरह की उनको भी सुविधायें हैं

Mr. Speaker: They do not get any privy purse. It is irrelevant. The discussion is about privy purses.

श्री मधु लिमये : आखिरकार अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रिवी पस के हम लोग क्यों खिलाफ हैं? मेरी कोई राजाओं से व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी नहीं है। मैं तो उशहरण के लिए बता रहा हूं। यह एक बुनियादी उम्मूल हमने माना हूं कि कानून के सामने समानता हो, समान नागरिकता हो और विशेष अधिकार और खास अधिकार इने गिने लोगों को न मिले। मेरी राजाओं से कोई व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी नहीं है जो मैं उनके विशेष अधिकारों की आलोचना कर रहा हूं और मांग कर रहा हूं कि उनको समाप्त किया जाए। कहीं कोई गलतफहमी न हो इत्तिए यह कहना भी जहरी है कि सत्तारूढ़ वर्ग के जो दूसरे दिस्ते हैं जिन को भी इस तरह के खास अधिकार प्राप्त हैं उनको भी भास्त करने के बारे में कारंबाई होनी चाहिये और उनका यह सूत्रपात है, यह पहला कदम है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं।

धूमा फिरा कर यह कहा जाएगा कि हमने जो आव्यासन दिये थे, जो करार किये थे, संविधान में जो बात है, उसका आखिरकार हम पालन करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? हमारे भिल श्री कर्जीसिंह जी ने एक पुस्तिका परिचालित की है। उसमें उन्होंने तुलसीदास जी के रामायण की चर्चा की है और यह दोहा भी उद्द्वेष्ट किया है :

रघुकुल रीति सदा चलि आई,
प्राण जायें पर वचन न जाई।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक राज्य जो लोकतन्त्र के ऊपर आधारित है उसको अगर इसके बारे में फैसला करना है कि ये सारे जो करार भादि हैं ये किस समय किये गये

क्या उनका संदर्भ था तो इसमें कौन सी अनुचित बात है ?

सरदार पटेल का बार बार जिक किया जाता है। उनके एक भाषण से मैं तीन जुमले पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जिससे पता चलेगा कि किस पृष्ठ भूमि में ये सारे करार किये गये थे, आश्वासन दिये गये थे। सरदार पटेल कहते हैं :

"The so-called lapse of paramountcy was a part of the plan announced on June 3, 1947 which was accepted by the Congress. We agreed to this arrangement in the same manner as we agreed to the partition of India. We accepted it because we had no option to act otherwise."

उस वक्त हालत ऐसी थी, ऐतिहासिक हालत ऐसी थी और कुछ नेताओं की भी कमज़ोरी थी, हम सब लोगों की कमज़ोरी थी जिसकी बदौलत मजबूर हो कर, जावार हो कर बाध्य हो कर कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने कुछ बातों को कबूल किया। अब क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि मजबूरी में जो करार किये जाते हैं जो आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं दो व्यक्तियों के बीच में नहीं हैं एक और समूचा हिन्दुस्तान है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनशक्ति है और दूसरी ओर ये सत्तारूढ़ वर्ग के विभिन्न हिस्से हैं, तो क्या इसमें कोई तुलसीदास बाली बात आ सकती है ? मेरे ख्याल में नहीं आ सकती है ।

यह कहा जाएगा कि राजाओं ने बहुत बड़ा त्याग किया, अपने सार्वभौमिकता का त्याग किया अपने राज्यों का त्याग किया और उसके बदले में यह सब ऊँचा उनको दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जितने ये राजा हैं इन में से कौन ऐसा है जो कभी भी सार्वभौम रहा हो ? ये या तो मुगलों के अधीन थे या अंग्रेजों के अधीन थे। सब से बड़ा राजा निजाम की मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक दफा इन्होंने

ब्रिटिश सरकार को लिखा कि विदेशी मामलों को छोड़ कर हम सार्वभौम हैं, आपके धौर हमारे बीच में करार हैं इसलिए बराबरी के स्तर पर बात होनी चाहिए। तब रीडिंग साहब ने उनको एक पत्र लिखा था। उस में से एक बाक्य मैं पढ़ूँगा। बहुत बड़ी बड़ी कल्पनायें ये लोग मन में न रखें। मैं प्रेम से उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि रीडिंग साहब ने उनको यह बताया था :

"The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India and, therefore, no ruler ^ of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements."

उनका मतलब यह था कि हमने हथियारों के आधार पर अपनी प्रभु-सत्ता को कायम किया है। मुगलों की प्रभु सत्ता भी इसी के ऊपर आधारित थी। आज आप पूछेंगे आज की प्रभु-सत्ता किस पर आधारित है। मैं हथियारों की चर्चा नहीं करूँगा मैं बल की चर्चा नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन पचास बारोड़ लोगों की जो जन-शक्ति है, वही आज इस देश में सार्वभौम है और उसके समाने सभी लोगों को झुकाना पड़ेगा ।

अपने समय में सरदार पटेल ने जो काम किया उसके बारे में हमने उनके साथी बहुत अन्याय किया। आज इस संसद की पीठ से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन दिनों हम उनसे गुस्से होते थे जो कि स्वाभाविक था, क्योंकि हम जल्दी परिवर्तन चाहते और जल्दी समानता और लोकतंत्र पर आधारित समाज बनाना चाहते थे। इस लिये हम लोगों को उस समय यह लगता था कि एकीकरण और लोकतंत्र लाने की प्रक्रिया जितनी तीव्र होनी चाहिए वह उतनी तीव्र नहीं है। लेकिन एक ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि रखते हुए आज मैं सरदार पटेल को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही मुस्तही के गुण

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दिखा कर एक छोटे घरसे में इस काम को पूरा किया ।

लेकिन इसका मतलब वह नहीं है कि सरदार पटेल ने उस वक्त जो कुछ किया, बीस साल के बाद भी हम उसी को रटते रहें। चमाना बदलता है, जमाना आगे जाता है। जिन अंगेंजों के कानूनों पर हम निर्भर रहते हैं, उन म से एक साहब, श्री कूपलैंड, का करार आदि के बारे में यह कहना है, उस को मैं पस्ता हूँ :

"No compact can endure when owing to evolution of ideas it has ceased to square with general conceptions of right and wrong. And certainly things no longer stand in India as they stood when most of the treaties were made."

आज बीस साल के बाद जो नई स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उस पर वे शब्द लागू होते हैं। इस लिए मैं उन लोगों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हम करार, वचन, आश्वासन और अभिवचन की चर्चा न करें, बल्कि जो उचित है, जायज़ है और देश की तरकी के लिए आवश्यक है, उसकी रोकनी में हम ये सारी बातें करें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार निर्णय करे और राजा लोग छुड़ी से इन अधिकारों को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो जायें। सरकार हमेशा निजी कोष और खास अधिकारों की बात लेकर उनको प्रलोकन दिखाती है, उन को दबाने की कोशिश करती है। आज भी मूँझे पता चला है कि कुछ लोग ए० साई० सी० सौ० के प्रस्ताव को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं राजाओं को छुकाने के लिए, अपने माल से जाने के लिए। (अध्यवधान) हो सकता है कि मेरी जानकारी गलत हो ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बतिया) : यह बात गलत है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर यह बात कह रहा हूँ। गृह मंत्री इसका छुलासा कर सकते हैं। (अध्यवधान) मैं साक कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हल्ला करने से मैं दबने या डरने वाला नहीं हूँ।

इस लिए उधर जितने राजा हैं, इस तरफ जितने राजा हैं या जो बाहर हैं, उन सब से मैं यह प्रयोग करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के क्षण में जो वे हमेशा रहते हैं और बचते हैं, उससे मुक्त होने के लिए, मुक्त मानव बनने के लिए, वे स्वयं इस बात को कबूल करें, अन्यथा हिन्दुस्तान की जो जन-आकृति है, वह जो कुछ करना उचित समझेगी, वह तो करेगी ही। यह केवल प्रारम्भ है ।

जो दूसरे नये राजा-महाराजा हैं, उन को भी आज मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे सामने बैठे तुए हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तभी लोग जानते हैं। उनको निजी कोष के नाम पर तो नहीं मिलता होगा, लेकिन दूसरे ढंग से जो मिलता है और उनके जो विशेषाधिकार हैं, वे राजाओं से कुछ कम नहीं हैं। आज इस बहस के द्वारा इनको भी समाप्त करने की लड़ाई शुरू हो रही है। इस अवसर पर मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I entirely endorse the proposition which has been put forward by Mr. Madhu Limaye. It is because every human society has to be forward-looking; every human-being has to be future-minded and not past-minded. If we do not do so, I am sure, the human progress will come to a standstill and we will face stagnation at every level of human society.

When our Constitution was framed and when India became free, the time we wanted to integrate the princes with our Indian society. We also wanted to assimilate some other section of the society along with our Indian population. In order to do that, those assurances were given to these princes.

An hon. Member: But they were never met.

Shri D. C. Sharma:those assurances were given to these princes that they would enjoy these privileges, the privy purses and the other kinds of concessions for some time to come. Twenty years have passed since India became free. Do you mean to say that India should be today in 1967 at the same point where it was in 1947? If anybody says that, I should say that he is trying to take a retrogressive view of things and not a progressive view of things. Therefore, I believe that what was done in 1947 was good at that time; it was needed at that time; it was dictated by the exigencies of the occasion at that time; it was necessitated by the imperatives of the situation at that time. But what is happening now is quite different from what happened in 1947. Now they have these privileges. We want to abolish all kinds of privileges.

Shri Karni Singh (Bikaner): Reserved seats too?

Shri D. C. Sharma: We want to have reserved seats because we want to upgrade them. We do not want to give them reserved seats because we want to put them on a pedestal! We are trying to build up an egalitarian society in this country. Our Constitution demands that; our elections demand that; our adult franchise is in consonance with that; our other directive principles of the Constitution dictate that kind of thing.

I want to ask this House through you one thing. Is it necessary for us now to preserve those privileges

which smack of feudalism, which savour of imperialism, which are remnants of colonialism? We want to finish off all these things. We do not want to have anything which smacks of these. Do you want us to keep this princely order going? What has this princely order done for India? They have built some hotels...

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pal): Foreign exchange comes from them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They have built some hotels, they have built some big companies, they have built things of that kind. They are examples of wasteful expenditure in India, where people are suffering from poverty, where people are suffering from starvation...

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): They have been made Ministers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Unfortunately they have been made Ministers. I think, they are ready to give up the privy purse, they are ready to give up all those privileges.

I will submit very respectfully that in India we have set this socialistic pattern of society as our goal. This was set by a great leader that India produced. I think it would take many hundreds of years before a leader of that calibre is produced, namely Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He envisaged a socialist pattern of society for our country. A socialist pattern of society demands that all these privileges should be done away with. One of the privileges which these former rulers have is their separate name-plates on number-plates on their cars. They have various other kinds of privileges. I believe that if we want to have the socialist pattern of society, then we must abolish all these privileges. We should not give them any special privileges. They should become one of us.

Some time back, I had brought forward a Bill in this House, and the purport of that Bill was that these persons should give up their

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privileges before they fought the elections so that they could become one with the people. How can they become one with the people? This is the only way in which they can become one with the people, namely by giving up all their privileges and concessions.

Therefore, the AICC has passed a resolution that the privy purses should be abolished. I believe the AICC represents the conscience of the people, the conscience of the Indian masses, and the conscience of the general public of this country. In view of all this, I believe that these privy purses should be abolished, and that all these concessions should be abolished and that all these privileges must go, and they should become one with me and I should become one with them.

एक ही सक में खड़े हो गए मामूल और अनामूल।
न कोई बन्दा रहा न कोई बन्दानामूल ॥

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): Judging the temper of the House, it is somewhat difficult for men like me to get up and defend the payment of privy purses and the grant of privileges, which have been enshrined in our Constitution and which are guaranteed to the princes. Shri Madhu Limaye has said that Sardar Patel had given it at that time and that was a different time altogether. So, what? It is a contract; I would say that it is an agreement and it is a definite agreement. Therefore, I say that it is somewhat difficult in these days of slogans to defend it. One hon. Member had said that this was an anachronism in the year of the Lord 1967. Somebody else had said that this was against the democratic set-up and incompatible with the socialist pattern of society. These are all slogans... (Interruptions). Sir, I shall not be deterred by these outbursts for I believe in the truth of the couplet: ..

They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

Shri Madhu Limaye had asked why the princes should not abdicate these things voluntarily. That is very good, I would ask the Government to approach the princes and if the princes themselves give up the privy purses and the privileges that would be a different matter, but it is not open to them today to denounce a contract unilaterally. If they do that, then what will happen? They are talking today of princes who are unpopular. But what about the minorities such as that which my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony represents? What about the languages which my hon. friend from the DMK talks about? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: There must be some reciprocity. If my hon. friends opposite do not want to listen to the hon. Member who is speaking, then we would not listen to them either.

Mr. Speaker: Those who do not agree with him need not shout.

Shri C. C. Desai: Then, what about Sikkim? What about Bhutan? What about Nepal? If my hon. friends opposite treat this agreement, this contract and this treaty as a scrap of paper, who will believe them in this world today? Only yesterday morning, the Defence Minister was heard to say that Government were determined to go to the aid of Bhutan in order to defend it because we had a treaty obligation. Where is that treaty? Where is the sanctity of the treaty in this House, particularly with my hon. friends opposite who do not observe the sanctity of a treaty? So, it is not a question of Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores. That is immaterial. The question at issue today is the sanctity of the word of the Government of India, or let us say the credit-worthiness of the Indian Government and, therefore, of India as a whole. That is the point at issue. The amount involved is a much smaller issue.

If Government want that the privy purses should be abolished, let them get round the princes and ask them and get their consent for it, but they cannot do it unilaterally.

The other thing that was said was this, that you count the income-tax and then the figure reaches astronomical dimensions. My hon. friend quoted Sardar Patel. I would also quote Sardar Patel.

श्री किनूति भिव (मोतीहारा) : यह तो चाहते थे कि अंग्रेज जायें ही नहीं। 1947 के 12 बजे बाद तक सोचते थे कि अंग्रेज जायेंगे ही नहीं। यह आई। सो १९४८ तो नहीं चाहते थे कि अंग्रेज जायें।

Mr. Speaker: Every Member has his right to speak and has his right to be heard. Whether others agree with him or not, he has to be heard. It is not proper to interrupt him in this manner.

Shri C. C. Desai: These Members, ladies and gentlemen, who would rather soon forget the name of Sardar Patel—shame on them. If Sardar Patel were alive today, would any single person in that crowd have dared to talk about abolition of the privy purses? This is what the Sardar had said:

"Take, for instance, the case of the Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat, the Maharaja of Gwalior. He alone has made over to the Union large sums of money yielding sufficient to cover a major portion of the total privy purses of the rulers who have joined the Union."

That was the situation in 1947. It is very well for you to say, now that they have surrendered their States and they are now under your clutches, that you can pull the string round their neck....

Mr. Speaker: If he addresses the Chair, controversy will be avoided.

Please do not look at them. That is why controversy arises.

Shri C. C. Desai: There is one thing I must say about the Princes also. There are many of them on the Congress side.

An hon. Member: Not many.

Shri C. C. Desai: I say to them: that if they do not get up and leave the Congress. . . (Interruptions), they cannot expect others to come to their rescue. (Interruptions). There is a proverb. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He has a right to express his views. Let us hear him patiently.

Shri C. C. Desai: There is a proverb: मुदई सुस्त गवाह चूस्त !

"If you take it lying down, you cannot expect others to take up cudgels on your behalf. You cannot expect others to pull your chestnuts out of the fire".

I therefore appeal to the Princes on that side of the House to see that what they got from their forefathers they are bound to pass on to their successors. What is held by them is held as a trust and they should not allow that to be tampered with by their colleagues on that side of the House.

There is one more point, that is, the application of the doctrine of lapse. I referred to it the other day when I spoke on the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. If you cannot abolish the privy purses without a constitutional amendment—and that is accepted on all sides of the House—surely you cannot abolish the States from which the privy purses flow. The State is superior to the privy purse. But the Home Minister opposite and the Home Ministry have abolished at least two States, to my knowledge, and three or four other States. They have not sought any constitutional amendment; they have just abolished the States by executive action. If they cannot abolish the

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privy purses, how can they possibly abolish the States, because lapsing of a State is nothing but abolition of the State? Therefore, I would ask that these cases be reconsidered and the original position restored.

Sometimes they say that the President has a prerogative. He has no prerogative. There is no prerogative to recognise or de-recognise. The President has only to find out who the proper successor is. But the continuity of the State must be preserved.

I would ask my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, what would be the result of the abolition of the privy purses. There will be a saving of three or four crores, but the damage to the image of this country will be so great . . . (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri C. C. Desai: Therefore, I ask my friends on this side to think of the image of India, to think of the word of Sardar Patel whom we are all bound to honour and pay homage to.

What Mr. Madhu Limaye said really amounted to the logic of Maoism, more like a political gherao, if I may use the expression. I ask this House not to be carried away by the slogans of democracy and anachronism and things of that kind, but to pay particular attention to the image of India, to the word of India, and to the effect which a repudiation of a treaty like this will have on our neighbours, on our own minorities and other people.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bilhaur): The consensus of the House, if not the unanimous opinion of the House, seems to be in favour of the abolition of the privy purses. 'The old order change the yielding place to the new' and as such the feudalistic order has to go and all the frills and paraphernalia attached to the feudalistic system also have to go.

There is no justification whatsoever, there is no reason why this economic disparity between the princes on one

side and the poor starving millions on the other should continue. There is no reason why India, in order to keep up its economic planning, planned economy, has to go with a beggar's bowl from one country to another; there is no reason why India should not develop its own resources, tax the people unearned increment, or take the money from those people who are in a position to give for the benefit of the common man.

But the Government should have taken the princes into confidence and asked them to co-operate and come to terms, where they could have voluntarily abdicated and co-operated with the Government.

The other day Mr. Dange said that these princes were enemies of the people, they were traitors. I categorically refute this. I should say that at the time of Indian independence the princes were patriotic, they acted as nationalists. I refuse to believe that they were traitors or enemies of the people.

श्री मधु लिमये : निनाम भी क्या देखावन था ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जब श्री मधु लिमये बोल रहे थे तब मैं एक शब्द भी नहीं बोली और उनके भाषण को सुनती रही और चाहूँगी कि वह भी मुझे जांति से मुने और इन तरह से बीच में न टोके ।

श्री मधु लिमये : गृहस्था मत होवें मैंने नो महज एक मवाल पूछा था ।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: I would like to say that this is nothing new. The AICC has not taken any historic decision. The AICC and the Congress Party have continuously been working towards democratic socialism. This has been the goal of the AICC for years. About eight or nine years ago, Pandit Nehru himself had asked the

princes to voluntarily give up a part of their privy purses, and if they had not technically co-operated, at least they had given in the form of various national plan loans, trusts, and Prime Ministers' Relief Fund etc. I would therefore say that this is no new resolution.

At the same time, it is not by a stroke of the pen that any democratic and socialistic revolution is brought about. When they surrendered their ruling power, when they dissolved their States, when they agreed by signing the instrument of accession to become part of independent India, they lost their political power, but it was a pledge, a covenant, and this covenant has to be respected, the pledge has to be honoured. This is not a private transaction between two persons, it is highlighted by the fact that it is a transaction between the Government and the princes. It cannot be unilaterally abrogated. Government should also take this into consideration. In view of what Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, I would say that because the Government happens to be a party to it, there is greater reason why the image of the Government, the credit of the Government, should not suffer. When the Government issues promissory notes, it is the credit behind those papers that the people believe and accept. Today Government cannot by a stroke of the pen abrogate it, the credit of the Government will suffer.

श्री जगिं भूषण बाजपेये: (बारगोन)
यह इनकी व्यक्तिगत राय है कांग्रेस पार्टी की राय नहीं है।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: The Congress Party is a very wide organisation with wide ideologies, and can accommodate your views and mine also. I will just read a few lines from the speech which was delivered by the late Sardar Vallabhai Patel on the 24th October, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly:

"The privy purse settlements are in the nature of consideration

for the surrender by the rulers of all their ruling powers and also for the dissolution of the States as separate units. We would do well to remember that the British Government spent enormous amounts in respect of the Maratha settlement alone. We are ourselves honouring the commitment of the British Government in respect of the pensions of those rulers who helped them in consolidating their Empire. Need we cavil then at the small price we have paid for the bloodless revolution that has affected the destinies of millions of our people?"

I would therefore end by saying that if the Government feels that the princes have utilised their privy purses in a political manner, Government could curb and clip that political power by bringing in an amendment to the People's representation Act and declare these as offices of profit.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Sir, on a point of order. We would like the Law Minister to enlighten us whether any proposal to abolish the princes' privy purses is consistent with the Constitution and Fundamental Rights. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: That is only a question, not a point of order.

श्री बलराम महोक (दलिल दिल्ली): ग्राधक महोदय, राजामों के प्रीवी पसंकी हटाने का जो यह सुझाव है यह कोई बड़ी बनियादी सवाल नहीं है। यह कांग्रेस के द्वारा के लगड़े का बाहरी प्रतिबिम्ब है।

यह कहा जाता है कि राजामों को दायरेस्टिक आधार पर यह चीजें दी जाएं रही हैं। वास्तव में उनकी राजामों के लाल दायरेस्टिक अधिकारों की चिन्ता नहीं उनके ऊपर दायरेस्टिक आधार के ऊपर एक ऐसा प्रवान भवी बोंप दिया गया है किसी वह नियालिना चाहते हैं प्रीर जिसकी नियालिनी

[श्री बलराज महोक]

मी चाहिए क्योंकि उसका कोई अधिकार नहीं या सिवाय इसके कि उनके पिता प्रधान मंत्री थे....

Mr. Speaker: How is it relevant to the point under discussion? If you go on discussing Congress politics, they will begin to discuss Jan Sangh politics. The point under discussion is privy purses. Unnecessarily, you bring in something else.... (Interruptions).

श्री बलराज महोक: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रश्न प्राया है इसे कोई बुनियादी प्रश्न बना कर पेश करना गलत होगा।

जहां तक प्रिवी पर्स का ताल्लुक है यह 5 करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है और जो कि हर साल के बाद ज्यों ज्यों प्रिस मरते जाते हैं यह खाल होती चली जाती है। आज देश के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं आन्तरिक और बाहरी उन समस्याओं के मुकाबले में यह कोई समस्या नहीं है। वास्तव में जनता का ध्यान जो देश की बुनियादी समस्यायें हैं उनसे हटाने के लिये जो कुछ छुट्टीये हैं उन्होंने इस प्रकार का सवाल पैदा किया है वरना तो उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह पांच करोड़ रुपया सब में बांट भी दो तो कितने लोगों का जीवन स्तर आप ऊंचा करने वाले हो? इसलिये हमें इस प्रश्न का जो वास्तविक रूप है हम उस वास्तविक रूप को दें। यह प्रिवी पर्स राजाओं को क्यों गई जिसमें उन्होंने अपना राजपाट दिया। एक विशेष परिस्थिति हुई और मेरे जैसे आदमी जो उस समय रियासतों में थे और उस समय जो संशर्पि कर रहे थे रियासतों को भारत के साथ मिलाने का वह जानते हैं कि उन समय क्या परिस्थिति थी? उस समय यदि देश के अन्दर स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल न होते उनकी स्टेट्समैनशिप न होती उनकी कार्यकुशलता न होती, उन्होंने प्रिसेज के साथ जिस ढंग से काम किया वह न किया होता

तो आज भारत का रूप क्या होता यह कोई नहीं कह सकता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि मरदार पटेल ने जो भारत को एक किया आज जो लोग इस प्रकार की बातें कर रहे हैं वे लोग सरकार पटेल के काम को खाल करना चाहते हैं और वह इस देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि परमात्मा के बास्ते यह चीज़ जो है इसको वह रूप मत दीजिये। सवाल यह नहीं है कि ये राजा खराब हैं या आज के कांग्रेसी राजा अच्छे हैं। यह डेमोक्रेसी का भी सवाल नहीं है। जहां तक आम जनता का सवाल है कि कोई बड़े से बड़ा कांग्रेसी नेता किसी राजा के मुकाबले में बड़ा होकर जीत नहीं सकता। आज जनता कांग्रेसी राजाओं के मुकाबले में पुराने राजाओं को पसन्द करती है। आज हमारे सामने वह सवाल नहीं है। परन्तु सवाल यह है कि आज लोकतंत्र के युग में जिसमें हम सब को समान अधिकार है, सब के फँडामेंटल राइट्स हैं, किसी को भी कोई विशेषाधिकार या प्रिविलेज मिलें, यह अखरता है। विशेषाधिकार चाहे राजा के पास हों, मंत्रियों के पास हों या किसी और आदमी के पास हों, वे अखरते हैं।

कामनमेन का प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते — मैं किसी अमीर आदमी का प्रतिनिधि नहीं हूँ, दूसरी पार्टियों में राजा होंगे, लेकिन मेरी पार्टी में राजा या अमीर आदमी नहीं हैं — मैं चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस के नेताओं और कांग्रेस के अन्य लोगों के जो विशेषाधिकार हैं, जिन्होंने पिछले बास सालों में इकट्ठा किया है, जो आज मंत्री हैं, उनको भी समाप्त किया जाये। राजा लोग भी कभी डाके मारने होंगे, लेकिन कामन मैन आज यह चाहता है कि आज जो और लोग समाजवाद या पूजीवाद के नाम पर डाके मार रहे हैं, उन के डाकों को बन्द किया जाये। वह चाहता है कि उसके अधिकारों पर जो डाका मारा जा रहा है, उसको खाल

किया जाये। आज जरूरत इस बात तो है कि हम इस देश के बृनियादी समाजों पर ध्यान दें।

जहां तक राजाओं की स्पेशल प्रिविलेजिज का सबाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के लोकतंत्रीय युग में उन का स्थान नहीं है, मगर उन को खत्म करने का रास्ता वह नहीं जो अपनाया जा रहा है। हमारे गृह मंत्री आज स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल की गढ़ी पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह उन्हीं का अनुसरण करें, उन्हीं का रास्ता अपनायें। वह प्रिविलेज से बात करें, उन को पर्सनेड करें और इम सम्बन्ध में कोई ये जुगल ढंग अपनायें, जिससे ये प्रिविलेज खत्म हो सकते हैं।

जहां तक प्रिवी पर्स का सम्बन्ध है, जब एक राजा मरता है, तो उसके उत्तराधिकारी को कम रुपया मिलता है। अभी निजाम मरा, जिस ने देश के साथ द्रोह किया था। उस को पचास लाख रुपये का प्रिवी पर्स मिलता था, लेकिन उसके बेटे को बीस लाख दिया गया है। इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? उसको और कम कर देते। इस प्रकार कम करते करते दस, पंद्रह, बीस सालों में यह समस्या अपने आप हल हो सकती है। लेकिन इस प्रश्न को वह रूप न दिया जाये, जो कम्युनिस्ट देना चाहते हैं, जो इस देश में अफरा-तफरी और अराजकता पैदा करना चाहते हैं। जनता के नाम पर, इस देश के नाम पर, हमारी आस्थाओं और देश की परम्पराओं के नाम पर मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह कम्युनिस्टों के मार्ग को न अपनायें। विशेषाधिकारों को जाना है, लेकिन इसके सिये वह एक अच्छा ढंग दूँ। उस में उनको जनता का भी और हमारे दल का भी समर्थन मिलेगा।

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset make it clear that when we demand that these privileges and privy purses should be ended, we bear no ill-will or malice towards our friends, those princes and the descendants of those royal families who are here or elsewhere outside. Actually, I wish I could side with Mr. Desai, but then, I cannot on this particular issue; I think by bringing the DMK and the language issue he has rather weakened his own case. We do not recognise any privilege or any kind of partiality towards....

An hon. Member: Affection....

Shri S. Kandappan: Affection is different.

An hon. Member: Protection.

Shri S. Kandappan: Protection is also different. There are millions of people toiling in this country who are on the verge of poverty, uncared for and unprotected.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, after all, the whole problem for the retention of these privileges and the privy purses centre round the so-called contract or agreement or promise that we have made....

An hon. Member: Constitutional.

Shri S. Kandappan: We want the Constitution to be changed on many accounts and on this issue also, along with language.

Mr. Speaker: Please be very brief.

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to be very brief. About these privileges, it is just shocking even to go through the list of privileges that are being allowed for these princes and princesses. I would just mention the headlines: immunity from prosecution, exemption from income-tax, exemption from wealth-tax, estate duty—refund of excise duty—

An hon. Member: Wrong.

Shri S. Kandappan: I am relying on a note prepared by our Library. Exemption from estate duty, exemption from local taxation, exemption from requisitioning of property, postal and telegraphic privileges, public holidays on birthdays, free supply of water and electricity, recognition of titles, military honours, free driving licences, personal number-plates, fishing and shooting, Free Medical Attendance, Armed Guards and Escorts, Own Flags and possession of Arms. Sir this is so ridiculous and is totally repugnant to the spirit of democracy. I wonder how any democrat worth the name can reconcile to these privileges.

It has been said that it is a paltry sum and we can afford to ignore it. Till last year, it was more than Rs. 5 crores every year. Adding up the figures for all the 17 years, it comes to more than Rs. 90 crores, which is not a small sum. It may be a small sum for a few people, but for us, for the common man, it is a huge sum.

These covenants were not entered into with any foreign country. But even in international law, we do review the agreements that we enter into. There have been many cases where such revision has been made. I do not have the time to go into all of them. In this case it is prompted by expediency rather than by reason that these privy purses were allowed to the princes. If we look at the whole conception of sovereignty and royalty, they were considered to be the incarnations of God. We know how royal wealth is being acquired. It is by appropriation from the masses and exploitation of the people that they acquire wealth. A big case is being made out by people like Mr. C. C. Desai that they have handed over such a huge amount to our Government and so we are duty-bound to give them the privy purses. It is a strange argument. Any student of history knows how royal families came into existence and how they got their wealth. It is a strange argument that because they have handed over

such a huge wealth to us as if out of pity or sympathy to us, therefore, we should continue the privy purses. Actullay without rancour I may say that many kings and princes were saved from the wrath of the people by Sardar Patel. If he had not brought the various States into the fold of the Indian Union, the public wrath in many States would have overthrown the kings. There were indications to that effect. So, let them not make out a very big case on these flimsy grounds.

As case was made that instead of going in for legislation without prior consultation with the princes, let Government consult the princes first and try to come to a settlement by persuasion. In fact, there were occasions when Government tried to persuade the princes to reduce their privy purses and even to that they were not agreeable. In 1953, the late lamented Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, himself personally wrote letters to a hundred princes asking them to reduce on their own will the amount they were drawing as privy purse. But nothing substantial was achieved. There was no reciprocal sympathy shown. So, there is no use in saying that we should try that method.

In conclusion, I would like to plead with the Congress members. I am really happy and I congratulate those Congress back-benchers who were able to pass this resolution in the AICC meeting. But before feeling very elated and jubilant, let them see that this is actually carried out.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shashi Bhusan.

Shri S. Kundu rose—

Mr. Speaker: Your party comes after two more parties. One after the other, I am coming.

18 hrs.

Shri S. Kundu: (Balasore) My name is there among those who have sponsored this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: But how can I call you immediately? Other parties will take objection. I am proceeding in the order, calling one from this side one from the other side and so on. In fact, I have called two hon. Members from this side at the cost of the Congress side. Have some patience. You will also get your chance. Your name has been given by your party. You want preference over others. How can I do that? I cannot do it. I am going to give you a chance. Please wait for your chance.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस प्रश्न पर चर्चा हो रही है वह एक ऐतिहासिक प्रश्न है। आज हमारे सिद्धांतों का प्रश्न है। जनतंत्र की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है। मैं श्री मधु लिमये साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस चर्चा के लिए वह प्रस्ताव लाये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे थोड़ा सा वक्त दीजिए कि मैं राजाओं के पुरातन इतिहास की चर्चा कर सकूँ। सन् 42 के दौरान में अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन राजा महाराजाओं ने अपने राज्यों में आजादी के आनंदोलन के मियाहियों को थोड़ों के पैरों तले कुचला है। आजादी के बाद बीस साल के इस इतिहास में हम इतना कर सके हैं कि इनके जुल्मों को भल गए। वह जुल्म आज फिर से ताजा हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंग्लैंड की महारानी आज इलैक्शन नहीं लड़ सकतीं। उन के पति एलेक्शन नहीं लड़ सकते हालांकि उनको भी विशेषाधिकार हैं। जो लोग सीधे सीधे वैसा सरकार से लेते हैं उनको अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह एलेक्शन में लड़ सकें, उस को आफिस आफ प्राफिट डिक्सेयर करना चाहिए। चाहे वह आई०

सी० एस० लोग हों जो पेंशन लेते हों, यद्यपि वह राजनीति में हिस्सा लेना चाहते हैं तो अपनी पेंशन छोड़ें, प्रिया पर्स छोड़ें, फिर उनको पूरा अधिकार है कि वह राजनीति में हिस्सा लें। लेकिन आज जो विशेषाधिकार उनको दिये गये हैं उनका दुरुपयोग वह प्रजातंत्र को खत्म करने में करते हैं। राजाओं को एक्साइज टैक्स की ड्यूटी की की गई, उसको उन्होंने एलेक्शन में इस्तेमाल किया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्साइज ड्यूटी की पेट्रोल जो उनको मिलता है उसका उन्होंने इकलेशन में इस्तेमाल किया महारानी ग्वालियर ने, यह सबके सामने चीज़ मौजूद है। महारानी जांसी के वारिश तो आज फटे हाल नगे पैर धूम रहे हैं लेकिन जिन्होंने महारानी जांसी को अपने किने के सामने अंग्रेजों से जलवा दिया उनको लाखों रुपये की पेंशन दी जाती है। जो सब से बड़े गदार थे उन को सबसे बड़ी पेंशन दी जा रही है। इतिहास इनको कभी क्षमा नहीं कर सकता। आज वक्त आ गया है कि हम इस पर पुर्वविचार करें। ए० आई० सी० सी० ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है हम लोग तो उस का समर्थन करते ही हैं, जो उस तरफ भी समर्थन करने वाले हैं उन का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस दौरान में इन राजे-रानियों की आज व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं रही। यह एक संस्थाबन गए हैं। बड़े-बड़े हमारे सिद्धांतवादी, समाजवादी लोगों को उठा कर ले जाते हैं, यहां बैठे हैं, और कहा जाता है कि यह हमारे कैंडीडेट हैं और उन को चुनाव में जिताया जाता है। कहाँ दावतें दी जाती हैं। यह सब चीजें हो रही हैं। आज खुले आम समझौता करते हैं प्रतिगामी शक्तियों के साथ। आज श्री बलराज मधोक ने जो चर्चा की है, वह मैं जानता हूँ दिल से उनके समर्थक नहीं हैं। लेकिन चुनाव में उनके साथ समझौता हुआ

[श्री भरती भूषण बाजपेही]

हे उसकी ओर बात है ! इतना कहने हुए
अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसमाप्त करता हूँ ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer on behalf of my party full support to my friend Shri Madhu Limaye's proposal regarding abolition of the privy purse and concomitant privileges. My friend has suggested what might appear to some of our friends here as rather a bitter pill to swallow, but if the pill is swallowed the body politic will improve, and that is why it is very important that this motion is supported by a majority in this House.

Since the AICC has recently passed a resolution on this subject, this House has a right to know whether Congress means business in regard to this matter or whether, as certain reports which circulate appear to indicate, some assurances have been given to the princes, on whose support certain Congress governments depend in several States, that this AICC resolution, like the earlier resolutions passed at Avadi, Bhubaneswar, Nagpur or Jaipur, on land reforms or ceiling urban property and the socialist order of society, like all those notorious resolutions, would be scuttled and reversed; this House has a right to know what Government intends in regard to this matter.

I think in regard to the merits of this proposition the position is quite plain. The privy purses and concomitant privileges are an anachronism which should have gone a long time ago, and they should now go, particularly when the AICC has passed this resolution. I heard my friend Shri Desai put a legalistic defence, but if the ponderous immobility of the law is the only argument which is going to be advanced in this forum of Parliament well, I can only think why Shakespeare wrote the "law is an ass" why in a particular period of British history, when things had to change on a drastic basis, people said, according to Shakespeare's own words, "let us go and kill all the lawyers." If

law is static, I say that nothing is going to happen in this country.

And why talk only of the promises, the assurances, the guarantees which have been given to the princes in our Constitution? Why only say that the guarantee to the princes alone is perpetually binding? Is our Constitution such that we have guarantees only to the princes? Our Constitution, if we go into the essence of it, does not care for princes, prelates and periwigged charioteers; it cares for the people. In the preamble it says, for instance, there is to be equality of status and of opportunity. Does our conscience go to sleep and our sense of honouring the Constitution get atrophied, so far as such promises are concerned? There is a whole chapter on fundamental rights. The Directive Principles of State Policy talk about education for our people. Is not that a promise? When Jawaharlal Nehru spoke about "promises to keep", did he think of the promises to the princes or the promises to the people which have not been performed?

If the law has to be considered, what is the structure and the spirit of the Indian Constitution? Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws as justiciable rights, and the provision in regard to princes, who have discriminatory privileges and prerogatives, that surely goes against the spirit of the Constitution. And the commentators on the Constitution who know law, they say that the cumulative effect of articles 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19 they are very much more powerful than what Jefferson had said a long time ago about equality as "the denial of every pre-eminence, particularly the denial of pre-eminence by birth." According to the law, you cannot have pre-eminence only on account of birth.

Sir, it is not the princes' fault that they were born with a platinum spoon in their mouth; it is not the fault of the princes and, as far as I am concerned I shall not accuse them of being

unpatriotic. I do not wish to recall the ugly days of British rule, when princes generally were subservient, but even some of our great leaders, whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament would applaud the British Raj in those days in terms which today I cannot recall without shame.

Besides, I find, so many of the princes, present day princes, in this House and they are decent people, very well capable of earning their keep by decent, honest labour and there is no reason on earth why they should not try to do so now that the time is more than ripe.

Therefore, I would say that the princes can have no entitlement whatever in justice, in equity, in good conscience and in the name of humanity, for ever to earn unearned, unjust and utterly inequitous and injurious rights like privy purses and associated privileges and prerogatives.

I would refer only to the fact that article 291 which refers to privy purses also indicates certain things which are very suggestive. Some life-time arrangements were made as in the case of the Nizam, which were liable to change by Government action. That change has to a certain extent been made. This in itself is evidence that the rights in perpetuity could not possibly have been really intended.

Then, I cannot understand why the princes so far have never volunteered, as my friend there pointed out, even to give up the exemption from income-tax which they have enjoyed in regard to their privy purses.

I find also that in article 366 "Ruler" is defined—I am quoting article 366, clause (22)—

"Ruler" in relation to an Indian State means the prince, Chief or other person.... who for the time being is recognised by the

President as the Ruler of the State, and includes any person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler;".

It is the President of India chosen by the democratic process who retains the powers of paramountcy; it is not the princes who have retained a shred, a minute particle, of the paramountcy which they were good enough to concede to the British Crown and they are not good enough to concede to the Indian State.

Therefore, all that you can say is that there is a promise, a legal assurance. But, of course, law is a dynamic proposition and not a static something which we swear by all the time. All that you can say is that in so far as the law has got always to be obeyed, there is a kind of a moral obligation but you cannot bring in what you call a moral obligation to operate as a perpetual blight on the country's advance and today there is no doubt about it that the country wants to go ahead. It is only part of the paraphernalia of the country's programme for advance that the attack on the privy purses is being made.

That is why certain other things have also to be done. They come in as cognate propositions. Article 314, embodying the rights and privileges of the Indian Civil Service, "neither Indian nor civil nor service," must go. ICS raj is by no means yet a dispossessed tribe of India.

Shri C. C. Desai: They are elected by the people of India as you are elected.

Mr. Speaker: He is not talking of the elected Members.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I see a difference between the princes, who have inherited dignity and grace for generations, between princes who are being attacked and do not turn a hair, and certain other people who, merely because a mention is made of something by my quoting something which

[**Shri H. N. Mukerjee]**

everybody in this country knows, get rattled. The princes do not mind because they have inherited—at least, God bless them for it—a certain kind of dignity and grace. That is not inherited by certain other people.

Therefore, I would say that this kind of a special privilege enshrined in the Constitution in article 314 should go. Why only the princes, the big monopoly houses, when the Monopoly Commission has mentioned.....

Mr. Speaker: We have to talk of the princes' privy purse and not of the ICS and monopolies.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is a cognate matter. Here are 75 houses which makes me recall the 200 families of France which, before the Second World war, were responsible for the subservience of France, the land of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, we do not have time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am finishing. You would let me round off.

I am merely saying that when we are talking of the people's desire and the absolute urgency in today's context of mounting attack on privilege as represented by the privy purses and other concomitant privileges, at the same time it is necessary and rightful for the country and Parliament to think of the desirability of the attack on privilege, monopoly and power in other sections of society which are extremely important and injurious to the health of our country and the reputation of our motherland.

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the most important matter that has come before the House for consideration. This is a very good opportunity for the Government to come forward, without losing much time, with a change in article 291 of the Constitution and try to abolish privy purses and the special

privileges given to the princes. The entire Opposition, except a few, and the Congress friends together can amend the Constitution and abolish privy purses as well as the special privileges given to the princes.

Now, the opposition to the abolition of privy purses is also developing. The princes are moving in the matter and certain Chief Ministers also, of Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and some other States are moving in the matter and they want to scuttle the resolution passed by the highest policy-making body of the ruling party of this country. In spite of a certain section in the leadership, the rank and file have forced them to pass such a resolution and also a number of Members from the Opposition have signed a memorandum pledging their support to our Prime Minister to have a change in the Constitution to abolish privy purses and the special privileges of the princes. Therefore, I appeal to all, the Congress Party and the Government not to lose time and not to allow the forces which are raising their heads, somehow arguing constitutionally about the sanctity of the Constitution and saying so many other things, and are trying to scuttle the resolution passed by the Congress Party to have their way. That should not be allowed to happen.

Then, about the patriotism of the princes that is being discussed here in so many ways—I do not want to refer to all those things—I want to refer to only one particular thing. In a speech on 16th March 1948, Shri V. P. Menon, Secretary of the States Ministry outlining the policy adopted to retain the princely order functioning as constitutional rulers declared:

"Though the overwhelming majority of the people desired the rulers to be eliminated, the States Ministry under Sardar Patel, guided by Gandhiji's views, had agreed to accord to the rulers this status."

I want to say one thing to impress upon the friends who are arguing for the princes, for the privy purses, etc. that the entire Indian people had risen at that time against imperialism. The British imperialism thrown out; their paramountcy had been thrown out and the Indian people restored their Independence. The States' People's Conference had also risen in struggle and fought along with other brother people of India to abolish princedom. Now, at this time, some people talk of this kind of a right or an agreement and other things, the special privileges conferred upon the princes, and all that. It is not because of their patriotism not because they allowed to have a united India, not because article 291 could come into existence, but it is because if that was not done, they would have been overthrown by the people, fighting along with their brother people, in other parts of India. If we think in terms of patriotism, we will have to think of people who fought for two generations against British Imperialism and how they achieved Independence.

Today, we see clearly before us two sets of citizens in India, one set of princes and others who are enjoying special privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and another set of citizens, 99 per cent of Indian people, who are not getting free electricity, free water, free motor-car licence and so many other things. The princes are getting so many things free which other citizens are not getting. Is it necessary that we must maintain all this, even after twenty years of Independence hereafter in this country in the name of democracy, freedom and also this wonderful democratic socialism? Is it necessary that that should be there? In my opinion, that should not be there. So, all can join together, all the opposition members barring a few and all the Congress members can join together to change Article 291 of the Constitution and we can take away the special rights of these princes....

Mr. Speaker: He will conclude.

Shri K. Ramani: An opportunity has come now and we should take away the rights of these princes. There is a hesitation on the part of the Government because as we have referred to so many times....

Mr. Speaker: He will conclude. Mr. Dasaratha Rama Reddy.

Shri K. Ramani: . . . this Congress Government is a Government of monopolists as well as landlords . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Mr. Dasaratha Rama Reddy.

Shri K. Ramani: They are in power in alliance with the princes. That is why they are hesitating. They must give up these, and abolish privy purses.

Shri R. D. Reddy (Kavali): This is a very important question and this has to be considered with reference to the back-ground and the circumstances in which these covenants have been entered into. It is clear from the discussion that has gone on that all these princely States became sovereign immediately after the paramountcy lapsed. That was the position and that was admitted by our national leaders. It was our national leader, Sardar Patel, who fought for the independence of this country and who got the integration and he is remembered for it even today. He negotiated these treaties with the Indian princes. The situation then was this. The country was partitioned and immediately after the partition, there were so many riots, Hindu-Muslim riots and things of that kind and at that stage, some of the princes who were not patriotic asserted their right of sovereignty and asserted that they would be independent and would try to co-operate with the Indian National Government in certain aspects like foreign affairs, etc. It was under those circumstances that Sardar Patel negotiated very carefully and prudently and brought them into the Indian Union without any hitch. It was

[Shri R. D. Reddy]

considered by him that they were very patriotic and the sum they asked and the Government agreed to give, was also a pittance compared to what was taken away from them by way of cash, by way of railways and other assets.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): They all belong to the State and not to them personally.

Shri R. D. Reddy: I am saying that you must take into consideration the background. What was the thing that was realised by either party? What was it that actually happened immediately after the paramountcy lapsed? What was our right to annex them to our territory? Were the leaders then not aware of the position? They were fully aware of it and, therefore, they thought that, in the interest of the integrity of the country, particularly when there was a partition of the country and Pakistan had taken away a large territory, it was desirable for us not to fight any longer with those people but to invoke their patriotism and take them into our holds. It was under those circumstances that these treaties were negotiated and settled. Then again, this was approved by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was a person who was working for the poorer classes, the Daridra Narayana. He said that this was fair and should be accepted.

One of our learned friends said that we must be future-minded and not past-minded. Certainly Sardar Patel was future-minded. He was sure that these covenants which were being contracted might not stand the time and, therefore, he said that there should be a Constitutional provision and he made provisions in Articles 291 and 362. He was fully aware that the future generations, even Congress-men, might take a different view. Therefore, he appealed to all those people and explained to the House and this was accepted. This has not been accepted by the Congress

Party alone. The Constituent Assembly which consisted of the representatives of the entire country considered this matter very dispassionately and then gave them this undertaking. We are now giving them these things. Whether we want it or not, that is different matter; Even now, we are saying that this is democratic socialism. We are not able to bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots. When the whole thing is not only narrowed down but is also taken away, there will probably be a case for the abolition of these things without our interference and they may go away automatically. But, as far as the present situation is concerned, I am humbly of the opinion that what has been guaranteed by our national leaders, in the best interest of the country, should not be interfered with.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): It is necessary sometimes in a country like ours that a firm resolve has to be taken in regard to certain things. I feel that this is the time when we must decide on this question. I do not want that such a burning and important issue as this should be left to the guesses and speculations of the politicians. I stubbornly feel that what has not been the will of the people should not be the privilege of the few. The will of the people has never been that the kings and monarchs should get more privileges than the common man of this country. It militates against the spirit of the Constitution. This amounts to granting two types of citizenship which the Constitution has never thought of.

Since the last twenty years, the Congress Party has been vacillating on this issue. This shows that they try to maintain the socialist image as it is blurred often by plying these stunts in the press and in the public. If democracy is to be saved then the time has come to abolish these privileges. They must read the writings on the wall and in such things as this there should be no vacillation;

they must come forward with a legislation in this House, and all progressive elements in the country will support it.

Since 1948, my party has said that these provisions should be scrapped. We are actuated by two considerations. The first is that these kings and monarchs did not have any such rights intrinsically. Since the death of Tippu Sultan, that last fighting and valiant king, all the other Indian rulers fell to the clique of the British imperialists who used them against the freedom movement of the country. I do not blame anybody for what has been done by his forefathers. But the Rulers must know the real position and they must swim with the current of the time, and they must come forward and say that they also do not want these privileges, which were given to them because they supported the bad deeds of the British imperialists.

After the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny, Queen Victoria declared in the British Parliament in 1858 that these kings and monarchs at that time had supported the British Government in suppressing the Sepoy Mutiny, and, therefore, these privileges were granted to them in the form of *sanads*. These same British imperialists, times without number have taken away all those privileges under the theory or the doctrine of lapse or substitutionary alliances from the Rulers. With all the rights taken away, no paramountcy and no sovereignty remained, with the rulers. It was the British who wanted to rule over us, and usurped the entire paramountcy to them.

When paramountcy lapsed, with the people of India adopting a republic and declaring its sovereign the entire paramountcy shifted back to the people of India, and all those deeds, enactments, agreements and covenants which were anti-people are supposed to have been scrapped forthwith.

I feel that the constitutional provision does not obstruct the passing of

such a popular legislation. The relevant articles in the constitution is just a guide-line. I have studied this constitutional provision very carefully; it just says that we should be good and courteous to these people. But it cannot come in the way of article 14 which provides for equality before law and which cannot permit us to have two types of citizenship in this country.

If Government feel that the constitutional provisions come in their way, then I would submit that they should accept a Bill seeking to do away with those provisions. I have tabled a Bill seeking to scrap articles 261, 361 and 362 of the Constitution. When that Bill comes up here, I would challenge my hon. friends in the Congress Party to support it; I hope that the members of the different progressive parties would also support that Bill.

But I feel that there is no will in the Congress Party to scrap off privileges but sometimes they are pushed to swim with the current of the eagerness expressed by the people. They are playing this kind of stunt all the time. I think the time has come when we must resolve and take a solemn pledge that we are going to remove these kinds of privileges and stand by the spirit of the Constitution.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I shall be very brief and try to place this matter in perspective. I do not wish to impute motives, but however much those who are canvassing the abolition of these privileges may seek to rationalise the position, I could not resist the feeling that there was an odour of political vendetta about it. I also felt that this question has surfaced after 20 years. You may clothe it emotionally, as my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, did, with all the principles—alleged principles—of socialism and egalitarianism. It has surfaced because these people proved at the hustings that they were better democrats than anybody else.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Nobody dared stand against them; those who did suffered complete discomfiture.

I want to deal with the legal position very briefly. I know something about it. I also know what happened in the Constituent Assembly and before that. My hon. friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, may say that these privileges can be done away with even without amending the Constitution. In my respectful opinion, no. I do not agree with that. But assuming that enough support can be mustered in order to make the necessary constitutional amendment—they are not built-in, entrenched clauses; you can get them through with your ordinary majority clauses—assuming that you delete the provision in the Constitution, I still say that it would not take it out of the justiciability of the municipal courts. When I deal with art. 363, I will deal with this point. But assuming for a moment that these covenants are non-justiciable, that they are between sovereign parties, the Supreme Court has held in a catena of cases that once the existing authority has affirmed certain rights, then they are certainly justiciable within the municipal courts. So even if you amend the Constitution, justiciability would still be there.

I look at art. 363. It is not as simple as it looks. *Prima facie*, art. 363 would suggest that the covenants, the agreements, all these are not justiciable. That is correct. But what are the constitutional affirmations implicit in art. 363? In my respectful view, they are two. First, it is a well-recognised principle that municipal courts have no jurisdiction in respect of acts of sovereign States. 363 clearly, almost explicitly, affirms recognition of the fact that these covenants were between sovereign parties, sovereign on each side. There is a further affirmation in 363. Deliberately, they were lifted outside the purview of the municipal courts. Deliberately. You

might indulge in a lot of demagoguery and political gimmickry. But deliberately, the framers of the Constitution took these out of the purview of the courts, meaning that you would not by one iota whittle them down.

I go further. Deliberately in art. 143 the Constitution-makers have made a further affirmation. Somebody said they were contracts. They were much more than contracts.... (Interruptions). I was one of the framers of the Constitution; I was one of the people there—Deliberately they were placed much above ordinary contracts. Under Art. 143, despite the proviso in art. 131, the President may refer a dispute with regard to these covenants for the opinion of the Supreme Court. Why? If these people had no sovereign rights, if these covenants, instruments of accession, were not deliberately treated as between sovereign and sovereign, why did they have this extraordinary provision? (Interruptions).

श्री मधु सिंहये : कभी सावरेन नहीं
रहे। . . . (च्यवधान) क्या यूनाइटेड
नेशंस में जायेंगे ?

Shri Frank Anthony: My hon. friend said that there is no question of sovereignty. I do not want to go into it.

Somebody said that Sardar Patel acted under some kind of political expediency. I knew Sardar Patel better than most people did. Sardar Patel would act under a sense of expediency or under some alleged compulsion? No. Deliberately, advisedly, they asserted, they recognised the sovereignty, rightly or wrongly. Here is the normal form of the instrument of accession where you put down, you recognise, you assert the sovereignty of the princely State that is acceding:

“In the exercise of my sovereignty in and over my State, I do hereby execute this instrument....”

You have avowedly, deliberately accepted that you were entering into a treaty with a sovereign on the other side.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Frank Anthony: What were the covenants of merger? The covenants of merger superseded these instruments of accession. In article 11, for instance, with regard to the United States of Rajasthan, you recognised their sovereignty; as part of that merger deal you gave them that privy purse. I pose this and I pose this advisedly. With regard to Junagadh and Hyderabad....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh)
You still recognise it?

Shri Frank Anthony: You have to. The Constitution did it. My hon. lady friend is asking me. It is not a question of my recognising. The Constitution has enshrined this.

May I say this that these contracts, these covenants, these mergers were pre-constitutional. All that we did in the Constitution was further to sanctify them. They were already covenants between sovereign contracting parties.

What would be the position? Look at the international repercussions. (Interruptions). I will tell you what the international repercussions will be.

Mr. Speaker: Let him have his say.

Shri Frank Anthony: Today it may be thought that the princes are helpless. Yes, they are helpless. But there are certain territories in *pari materia* with the princes Bhutan and Sikkim. They had positions inferior to Bikaner, they merely acceded.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्बे: यह भूटान और सिक्किम को उकसा रहे हैं।

Shri Frank Anthony: I am not trying to excite, I am trying to bring some sanity in place of this cheap demagoguery.

What will happen? Let me finish in two minutes. What is the position so far as Bhutan and Sikkim are concerned? Their position was identical with these States that executed the instrument of accession. They acceded only with regard to three subjects.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): Didn't talk of international obligations. (Interruptions).

Shri Frank Anthony: I want you to face it.

Mr. Speaker: This shouting does not help.

Shri Frank Anthony: This kind of cheap demagoguery is not going to help this kind of bellowing. (Interruptions).

What happens with regard to Kashmir? We have posited our case on Kashmir categorically in terms of the instrument of accession. If unilaterally now these treaties, instruments of accession, these covenants between sovereign parties, can be broken unilaterally....

Mr. Speaker: Please finish now. I am calling the next speaker. Shri Nahata.

Shri Frank Anthony: This is very unfair. Let me finish in one minute.

Mr. Speaker: One minute. He will finish now.

Shri Frank Anthony: If we do this unilaterally, we will get embroiled in these other matters. There is no doubt about it. Let us approach it in a mood of sanity. This is not a matter for demagoguery. Let me say that this is a self-eliminating process. I am entering a plea, a plea for sanity. I was at the Congress Party meeting as a special invitee, as a member of the steering committee of the Constituent Assembly. I remember what happened. There was some kind of demagoguery. Then Sardar Patel came in. (Interruptions). There was all this kind of egalitarianism and so on. I happened to be in that meeting. He

[Shri Frank Anthony]

got up and he said: I have given my word to these people; what we are getting is incalculable in terms of territory, in terms of assets. Advisedly, deliberately Sardar Patel said.... (Interruptions.) They do not even want to hear me. It is a self-eliminating provision; it is wasting itself out in twenty years, as I said before.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude. What about the other speakers who are waiting to speak?

Shri Frank Anthony: This has all the sanctity of a treaty between sovereigns; this has the sanctity of the Constitution and the plighted word.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nahata. Two more speakers are there. May I request him to be brief. The Minister, I am sure, will reply on behalf of all of you.

श्री अमृत नाहटा (बाडमेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आश्चर्य तब होता है कि जो लोग आज से कुछ वर्ष पहले सरदार पटेल के सब से बड़े आलोचक थे, जो सरदार टेल की नीतियों के सबसे बड़े विरोधी थे, आज वे ही लोग सरदार पटेल की दुहाई देते हैं—तो हमें उन की ईमानदारी पर सन्देह होना स्वाभाविक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है, मैं कंग्रेस का एक संघर्ष सेवक था, सरदार पटेल जोधपुर आये थे और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था—उन के शब्द कुम्हे अक्षरण याद हैं—कि राजा लोग कहते हैं कि हम सोवरन हैं, और कल तक अप्रेंटों के तलवे चाटते —, उन के आगे नाक रखते थे; तब तुम्हारी सौवरेनटी कहा थी? हम ने कभी भी उन की सावरेनटी को नहीं माना, हम ने कभी उन को सार्वभौम नहीं माना। परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल परिवर्त हो कर, जज्बूरी से हम ने उन के काष्ठ जो एक्शनेट किया था, वह भी हमारा संविधान पास हो जाने के बाद जिस समय भारतवर्ष

को सोवरेन-प्रिवेट कर दिया गया, उस के बाद इस देश में वे सोवरन नहीं रह जाते, सिवाय हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूं कि समय-समय पर उन समझौतों की कई बातों को हम ने खत्म भी किया है, राज-प्रमुख हम ने खत्म किये, उपराज्य प्रमुख खत्म किये, महाराज प्रमुख खत्म किये, उस के बाद कोवनेट में हम ने कहा था कि तुम्हारी इन्कम पर टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे, लेकिन संविधान में हम ने कहा कि केवल इन्कमटैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे। इस का मतलब यह है कि यह कोई पवित्र डाक्यूमेंट नहीं है, जो बदला न जाय। जमाना बदल रहा है, यह सामाजिक कान्ति का युग है, इस के अन्दर भ्रष्ट ये पुरानी दक्षानूसी बातें नहीं चलेंगी।

यहां पर नीतिकता की बड़ी बात की जाती है, वचनवद्धता की बात की जाती है। मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानता चाहूँगा कि आज देश में जब करोड़ों लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, उस बचत यह भोग विलास और वभव, लक्जरी का जीवन जो राजा महाराजा व्यतीत करते हैं, क्या यह नीतिकता है? यह सब से बड़ा पाप है, सामाजिक अपराध है, इस को हम समाप्त करना होगा। वचन की बात की जाती है, हम ने अगर इन से कोई वचन किया भी है तो हम ने साथ-साथ देश की जनता से भी वचन किया है कि उन को खाना देंगे, कपड़ा देंगे, लिंगा देंगे, इलाज देंगे—वह वचन—सर्वोपरि वचन है और उस वचन का पालन करने के लिये आवश्यक है कि इस वचन को तीड़ा जाय, क्योंकि जनता में अगर कान्तिकारी भावना पैदा करनी है, अगर उसाह पैदा करना है, अगर जनता को विश्वास दिलाना है कि देश में समानता है, तुनिया में अगर हिन्दुस्तान का ईमेज कियेट करता है कि यह एक आधुनिक राज्य है, यह समानता में

विश्वास करने वाला राज्य है, तो इस कानूनों का बनेन्ट को प्रीवी पर्सेंज को खत्म करना होगा और जनता में एक नई सामाजिक चेतना लानी होंगी।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, I will be brief. I want to point out with great respect to my learned friend, Mr. Frank Anthony, that he is completely wrong in his interpretation of articles 362 and 363. Sir, I want to point out how the Supreme Court has construed this. My hon. friend has missed the recent judgment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has clearly enunciated that article 362 does not give any justiciable right to the princes. It is very important to remember. (Interruption).

Shri Frank Anthony: I never said it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The foundation of the law, you know, Sir, is that if there is no remedy, there is no right, and if there is no right there is no remedy. The hon. Member said that article 363 is construed in a particular manner. May I point out to the House that the Supreme Court, in a unanimous judgment has laid down as follows: I will just read only one paragraph to clear the matter completely. I am quoting from page 196, paragraph 8, from the judgment of the Supreme Court AIR 1961, S.C. 196. Both articles 362 and 363 were discussed at length at the instance of the rulers of the State of Orissa.

Article 362 recommends to the Parliament and the State legislatures that in making laws after the Constitution, due regard should be paid to the guarantee or assurance given under any covenant or agreement. Even though article 362 is not restricted in its recommendation to agreements relating to the privy purse, yet, it does not import any legal obligation enforceable at the instance of the erstwhile ruler of a former Indian State. If, despite the recommendations that

due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under the covenant or agreement, the Parliament makes laws inconsistent with the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the ruler of an Indian State, the exercise of the legislative authority cannot, rely upon the agreement or covenant, be questioned in any court, and that is so expressly provided by article 363 of the Constitution.

Therefore I am submitting that what the Indian National Congress has done, although a belated act, is a step in the right direction, and although I belong to the Opposition, we must congratulate the All-India Congress Committee for this act, and we hope it would be carried into effect. The Constitution-makers themselves contemplated and enacted article 363. And article 362 was also enacted. You and I, and all Members of Parliament, are pledged to support the Constitution, and I am convinced that it is not an unconstitutional act. It is in complete conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, because they realised that Parliament may do away with this privy purse after a little while, after a certain time, having regard to the transformation of the social and economic contours of society and having regard to the progress towards democratic socialism, and that they may find that it will be necessary to do away with this privilege. Therefore, they said, "You can do that and it cannot be questioned."

This is what Justice Shah of the Supreme Court said, and it was a unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court. If the Parliament of India or the legislature of any State makes any laws inconsistent with the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the ruler of an Indian State, the exercise of the legislative authority cannot, rely upon an agreement or covenant, be at all questioned in any court of law. That is clearly provided and enacted.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Therefore, I submit that our founding fathers contemplated this kind of step to be taken and therefore they thought that it should not be made justiciable, and Parliament's legislation in this field should not be questioned in any court of law and should not be at the mercy of lawyers or judges.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: He has repudiated the very thing that he has tried to defend in the Kutch Tribunal.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष जी, भारतवर्ष के आजाद होने के समय तीन अभिशाप अंग्रेज प्रदत्त थे—उन में पहला था पाकिस्तान, दूसरा था, देशी रियासतों का का स्वतन्त्र विधान और तीसरा था, अंग्रेजी भाषा। इन अभिशापों से भारतवर्ष को किस तरह से मुक्ति लेनी है—यह उस समय के शासकों को निर्णय लेने का काम सौंपा गया। इंटिंग पालियामेंट के एन्ट के हिसाब से देशी रियासतों को जो स्वतन्त्रता दी गई थी कि वे चाहे तो भारतवर्ष या पाकिस्तान में रह सकते हैं, चाहे तो अपना एक स्वतन्त्र अस्तित्व बना कर रह सकते हैं। सरदार पटेल को इस बात के लिये साधुवाद देना पड़ेगा कि उन्होंने अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता और कुशलता से 550 देशी रियासतों के राजाओं के मुक्त उत्तरवा कर बिना खून खारवे के भारत माता के चरणों पर रखवा दिये। सरदार पटेल की उसी बुद्धिमत्ता का और सरदार पटेल की उस राजनीतिक कुशलता का ही यह परिणाम था जो सरदार पटेल ने यह सोचा कि यह 550 देशी रियासतें भारतवर्ष में दूसरे लोगों के साथ मिल कर चलें यह किस प्रकार से आपस में समन्वय होना चाहिए ? **सिद्धान्तः** सरदार पटेल स्वयं इस बात के पक्षपाती थे कि प्रिवी पसं की इस परम्परा को लम्बा जारी न रखना जाये। लेकिन सरदार पटेल के सामने प्रश्न यह था कि प्रिवी पसं आज समाप्त किये जायें या और और यह प्रिवी पसं समाप्त किये जायें। यह प्रश्न था जिसका बड़ी बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ सरदार पटेल ने हस निकाला। अगली पीढ़ी में इतना कम हो जायगा और तीसरी पीढ़ी में इतना कम हो जायगा। एक दिन वह समय आयेगा जब भारत पर राजाओं के जेबखर्च का कोई भी बोझ न पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार का समाधान उस समय सरदार पटेल ने निकाला।

आज एक बात को देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि यही हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र जो जो इन राजा, महाराजाओं को कांग्रेस का टिकट भी देते हैं उन राजा, महाराजाओं को मिनिस्टर बना कर अपनी बगल में भी बिठाते हैं, इन राजा महाराजाओं को गवर्नर भी बनाते हैं, इन राजा, महाराजाओं को रावदूत भी बनाते हैं, वह राजा महाराजाओं को सेना में बड़े बड़े उच्च पदों पर भी रखते हैं, आज यकायक इन के अन्दर यह तिलमिलाहट क्यों पैदा हो गई ? पिछले 20 साल में यह तिलमिलाहट क्यों पैदा नहीं हुई ? 20 साल तक यह चूपचाप क्यों बढ़े रहे ? क्या कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने अपना मुंह शीशा लेकर कभी देखने की कोशिश की है कि यही राजे, महराजे जो कभी इतने बदनाम थे कि यह खून चूसते हैं प्रजा का, प्रजा के साथ बड़ा अन्याय करते हैं, आज क्या बात हो गई कि जो जनता के सेवक कहलाते थे, देशभक्त कहलाते थे आज वह खदरधारी जब चूनाव थेंद्रों में खड़े होते हैं और उन के मुकाबले यह खून चूसने वाले वाले खड़े होते हैं तो वह खदरधारी देशभक्त कहलाने वाले उन के मुकाबले में वहां से हार जाते हैं। जो स्थिति आकर पैदा हुई उन के सामने सब से बड़ी। वह यह कि 20 वर्ष में कांग्रेस अपनी लोकप्रियता इतनी समाप्त कर चुकी है कि जो राजा, महाराजा बदनाम थे आज वह राजा महाराजा इन की अपेक्षा लोकप्रिय माने जाने लगे और कांग्रेस उन

जेत्रों में बदनाम हो गई। यह है वह वास्तविकता जिसके कि आधार पर यह तिलमिलाहट शुरू हुई है।

मुझे कुछ आदर्श राजा, महाराजाओं के परिवार का भी पता है। वैसे मेरा किसी राजा, महाराजा के परिवार या किसी देशी रियासत के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ इस बात को जिस समय राजस्थान के रजवाड़ों को मिला कर महाराजस्थान बनाया गया और सब से पहले राजस्थान के महाराज प्रमुख कोटा महाराज श्री भीम सिंह बने, उन के पास सरदार पटेल से यह संदेश आया कि आपको इतना पैसा जेवखर्च का दिया जाता है। इस पर महाराज भीम सिंह ने सरदार पटेल को सन्देश भेजा कि जेवखर्च की हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे राज्य की अपनी यह परम्परा है कि हमारे राज्य में लड़कियों को एम० ए० तक शिक्षा बिना पैसे के दी जाती है। आप यह अपना पैसा बापिस ले लें लेकिन जब तक मैं जीवित हूँ कोटा राज्य में लड़कियों पर किसी प्रकार का शिक्षा सम्बन्धी शुल्क नहीं लगना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार के कार्य मध्य भारत के क्षेत्र जाकर देखें जहां जिय राव जी विश्वविद्यालय, विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, विदिशा का इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, लक्ष्मीबाई कालिज़ और इसी प्रकार की जितनी भी संस्थायें वहां बनी हैं, उन सब को देखने के बाद आप इन सारे राजे, महाराजाओं को महज इसी आधार पर कहेंग नहीं कर सकते। मैं कुछ दूसरे प्रकार के उन राजा, महाराजाओं को भी जानता हूँ। मैंने निजाम के सम्बन्ध में अभी गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर इस बात की चर्चा की थी कि वर्तमान निजाम जो निजाम का उत्तराधिकारी बन कर बैठा है उसकी गृह मंत्रालय इस प्रकार की जानकारी ले कि क्या कहीं गुल रास्तों से पुराने निजाम के अरबों रुपये के हीरे, जबाहरात तर्की को तो पास नहीं हो रहे हैं? और वह पैसा टर्की के माध्यम से हमारे देश के विश्व

पाकिस्तान द्वारा तो खर्च नहीं हो रहा है? (व्यवधान) मुझे कुछ इस प्रकार की जानकारी मिली है कि कुछ समय पहले भूपाल के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी प्रकार की घटना समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई थी कि भूपाल के परिवार का कुछ किसी प्रकार का हीरे, जबाहरात का धन कलकत्ता के बंदरगाह में पाकिस्तान को जाते हुए पकड़ा गया। इसलिए जो ऐसी अराष्ट्रीय गतिविधियों में भाग लेते हुए पकड़े जायं मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी कि उन की प्रियी पसं बंद की जाय बल्कि उन्हें जो सच्चत से सच्चत सजा हो सकती है वह भी दी जानी चाहिए जोकि ऐसे अराष्ट्रीय कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दी जाती है। लेकिन इतना बड़ा आश्वासन जो इस भारत सरकार ने दिया था और जिसके कि आधार पर 550 देशी रियासतों के राजाओं ने अपने मुकुट भारतमाता के चरणों में रख दिये थे, एक साथ इस प्रकार प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाय बल्कि वह उन की अपनी इच्छा पर छोड़ जाय कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय करना चाहते हैं।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, only last week while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs this question came to be discussed and I had occasion to explain Government's position in this matter. I do not think I have anything more to add to what I said then.

But this debate this evening was certainly a more welcome debate because it gave this Parliament again an opportunity to consider this whole question in its proper perspective. I am sure this debate is going to be very useful to the Government while Government examines this aspect and takes a decision.

Certainly, Sir, Government has to consider all the political aspects and constitutional aspects and come to a decision. Many hon. Members made a reference to the AICC resolution in

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

this matter. I do believe that that resolution is a historic decision. It gives a lead to the country to go in a direction in which it should go.

It is not a question of any subjective judgment of the princes in whom most of us have good faith. It is not a question of proving them unpatriotic. I can give my own experience. As freedom fighters, in 1942 while we were just running around for protection some of the princes gave us protection. It is not a question of our trying to prove them un-patriotic. Many of them were patriotic people, good people, sensible people and nationalist people. It is not a question of any vendetta as the hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony said or the usually eloquent speaker Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said. There is nothing like that. It is not a question of making any subjective judgment of a particular class of people.

The real test, and I entirely agree with Shri Madhu Limaye, is the question of political values. It is a question of principles involved. It is a question as to in which direction we want this democracy to go. It is on these criteria that this question will have to be discussed. There is no doubt that these privileges and purses are certainly an anachronism in the present context. How we do it in which way we decide this matter, is certainly a question that has to be decided.

For the first time I am entirely in agreement with Shri N. C. Chatterjee on this question of sovereignty, apart from constitutional interpretation which certainly will have to be examined in due course by Government. Let us make this point very clear. What is ultimately the basis of this democratic republic. The question of sovereignty is not an abstract legal concept to be argued and bandied about in a court of law. It is a very dynamic concept. It is a political reality based on the will of 50 crores of people of this country. Let us be

clear about fundamentals. Unless we are clear about the fundamentals, we cannot proceed. What we want to do in this particular matter, in which direction we have to go, how we are to decide the details etc., are certainly matters for discussion. I am not going into them. About fundamentals let us not be in doubt.

I was rather very much surprised today to see one thing. It is very strange how a political situation sometimes clarifies an inherent situation very clearly. Today I found that the classic allies of this political anachronism were an ex-ICS Shri C. C. Desai and my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony.

An Hon. Member: Nominated.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: And also by hon. friend from Jan Sangh.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: You did not follow what I said. Had you followed me, what I have advised you is in your best interest and in the interest of the country as well.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They are classic allies. So, Sir, the point is not whether one likes a certain situation or one does not like it. It is not a question of liking or disliking. It is not a question of any vendetta. It is a question of certain political values. I know what Sardar Patel did. We are proud of it. He certainly did the greatest service to the country. But do we want the country to sit with immobility in the position of 1947 or 1950? We want it to go ahead. We certainly want the country to march ahead. History has to move forward. These are considerations and this is the context and background on which we will have to examine this question and take a proper decision. To me this discussion is going to be very useful on this background.

19 hrs.

But I must say one thing before I conclude. It was a very unfair point

that my hon. friend, the Jan Sangh leader made. He made a reference to the Prime Minister. I can tell him that her position in the Congress Party does not depend on any covenant, does not depend on any agreement; she is here because of the will of the people.

ममी मधु लिखते : वह करार की नहीं, डायनेस्टिक प्रिसिपल की बात कर रहे थे।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I never referred to any dynasty.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to inform him that she is accepted as the leader of the party which has the right to govern and, therefore, she is the leader of the country in her own

right, and she is also the leader of this House. So, let us try to understand what we say about it in a particular way.

I think this debate is going to help the government very much in clarifying the issues that Government will have to examine and decide.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 14, 1967/Asadha 23, 1889 (Saka).